

John P. Parker

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KILLER.

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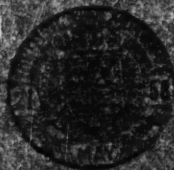
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Ra. Parker

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COMPLEAT
VERMILION



USEFUL
M. D. I. N. S.
DISORDERS.

CELESTIAL TARIER;
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[5]

T H E
C O M P L E A T
VERMIN-KILLER, &c.

Receipt to prevent the breeding of Bugs.

BUGS are commonly generated in feather-beds, and from infectious smells and vapours arising from them. These venomous Insects are seldom found in rooms where there are no beds. The best preventive Remedy is to leave the windows of your rooms open in the day-time, and to wash them frequently. The use of Straw-beds has been recommended as a preservative against Bugs; but this will be not much regarded by those who have been used to sleep in an easier manner.—When Bugs have got into your houses, the following Receipts for getting rid of them have been approved by the best Judges.

H O U S E - B U G S,

The method of destroying them.

Spread Gun-powder, beaten small, about the crevices of your bedstead; fire it with a match, and keep the smoak in; do this for an hour or more,
B and

and keep the room close several hours; or sprigs of Fern laid on the boards, will kill them.

Boil a handful of Wormwood and white Hellebore, in a proper quantity of Urine, till half of it is evaporated; and wash the joints of your bedsteads with the remainder.

Infuse a quantity of unslack'd Lime in a quart of Water, which having stood three or four days, pour off the Water; add a quantity of common Salt, and apply this mixture to the bedstead, or other infested places, till the Bugs are destroyed.

Brimstone burnt under the joints and crevices of the bedstead, will drive them out, when they may be easily killed. The room should be kept shut while this is done twice or three times in a week.

Mix the juice of wild Cucumbers with good Tar, stirring it for two days five times each day, and then rub it well on the bedstead.

White-wine Vinegar, mixed with powder of Squills, and rubbed into the bedstead with a sponge will destroy Bugs.

They have been killed by the guts of Rabbits boiled in water, and placed under the bed.

Take the Gall of an Ox, and mix it with Vinegar; or mix Ox-gall with the dregs of Oil, and rub it in the cracks or joints of your bedstead.

Powdered Brimstone and old Oil mixed together, is deemed a good ointment for the bedstead.

Rub your bedstead with Vinegar and Glue boiled together, which is accounted a sure destroyer of Bugs.

Mix a handful of Wormwood and Rue with common oil, and as much Water as will cover the Wormwood and Rue; let this boil till the Water is evaporated; then strain away the Water from the Herbs, and mix with it an equal quantity of Mutton

ton Suet, anoint the bedstead with it; and the remedy is deemed effectual.

Wash your room and bedstead with Soap that has been left at the bottom of a tub after washing; first boiling some Onions with the Soap.

Strong Vinegar, mixed with Salt, being sprinkled in a room, is good against Bugs and Fleas.—Vinegar alone, or Rue, Wormwood and Rosemary, are good preventive remedies.

Twice a month, in hot weather, burn in your chamber three ounces of Guinea-pepper on a chaffing-dish of coals, taking care to keep the doors and windows fast: but let no one remain in the room, as the consequence would be very prejudicial.

Bruise Wormwood and Mustard, and boil them in Water fifteen minutes; then mix some Salt with the Water, and wash your floors and bedsteads, as a remedy against other vermin besides Bugs.

Wash your rooms and bedsteads twice a week with Water in which the rind of green Walnuts well bruised has been steeped three or four days.

Wash your bedsteads, floors and walls, with Water made strong by the boiling Colloquintida seeds in it for a quarter of an hour.

A Bear's skin hung in your room; is said to be effectual to drive away Bugs.

Basket-makers sell a Trap made of Wicker to catch Bugs. It must be about eighteen inches in depth, and four feet and an half long, or more if the bed be wide. Place this at the head of the bed, at the bottom of the pillow; and in the morning they will creep into it, when they may easily be taken away, and destroyed.

Fill a number of bags pricked full of holes, with dried Wormwood, and lay them between your bed and sacking, mats or boards, and some under the bolster,

and on the floor under the bed. The breeding of Bugs and Fleas is prevented by this practice.

Finally; and as a great promoter of cleanliness, keep your rooms decent, set open the windows early every morning, and lay your bed-cloaths open for some hours.

VARIOUS methods of destroying L I C E.

Boil fresh Butter, mixed with Pepper, to a salve; then cut off the hair, anoint the head, and cover it with a night-cap.

Boil Rats-bane in spring Water. When it is pretty well boiled, keep the Water for use. Rub it occasionally on the head; put on a cap, and tie it close. This must be used with the utmost care, and the hands washed clean after it; for it is a strong poison.

Rub in Stave's-acre powdered among the hair, and it kills them: or Oil and Stave's-acre will have the same effect.

Mix the Juice of Broom with Oil of Mustard or Radish; and anoint the head with the preparation.

Boil Aramanthus (which is sold by the apothecaries) in Lye, and wash the head with it: or boil an equal quantity of Hogs-lard and *Olibanum*, and anoint the heads of the children.

Rub the part affected with Salt and Water; or mix Allum and Aloes with Onion and Vinegar, and apply it to the aggrieved part.

Make a salve of one ounce of Bees-wax, three drachms of Staves-acre, and three ounces of Olive-oil; anoint the head with it, and both Lice and Nits will be destroyed.

Louse-herb, two drachms; Salt-petre and red Orpiment, each a drachm, mixed with Oil and Vinegar, is allowed to be a good ointment.

To

To kill LICE on the BODY, in BED,
OR ON SHIP-BOARD, &c.

Take an ounce of Cream, or fresh Butter, add three-pennyworth of Quicksilver: warm them in a luted pot of loam, stirring them continually till they are well mixed: steep in this a piece of linen cloth three inches square, which you must sew up in a small silk bag, and wear it round the neck.

Buy at the apothecary's some flowers of Flour, and boil them moderately in lye, with which wash the head, and it will take away the scurf, as well as destroy the Lice.—Or take two drachms of Staves-acre, and of Salt-petre and Sandrach a drachm each; mix them well with Vinegar and Oil, and use the composition as an ointment.

A long drought will cause several sorts of trees, such as Gooseberry, Sweetbriar, &c. to become lousy. The remedy is, to wash them with cold water, by frequently dashing it against them.

For the cure of Crab-lice.—Anoint with black Soap, or wash with decoction of Penny-royal; or wash yourself often with the juice of stinking Gladdon, or Marjoram boiled in Water.

To destroy Lice in the Eye-lids—Rub them with Vinegar of Squills, or Brimstone and Water, or Salt Water, or Allum and Aloes; and anoint the hair of the Eye-lids.

Different METHODS of destroying FLEAS.

Sprinkle your bed-cloaths with Lavender and Wormwood boiled thoroughly in Vinegar; or they may be destroyed by laying Winter-savory in the bed-chamber.

Put under the bed a bag with holes in it, filled with Wormwood thoroughly dried; or use Flea-wort

wort in the same manner: or you may kill them by putting under the bed, or pillow, Nut-leaves, Wormwood, Eye-averon, green Coriander, and Lavender.

Goat's-milk and Lye, sprinkled about the room, was deemed an infallible remedy, in ancient times.

Strew unslacked Lime in your chambers: Pennyroyal, also, wrapt in a cloth, and laid in your bed, drives Fleas away: put in fresh once in seven or eight days.

Boil Mustard-seed in Water, and sprinkle the room with it: likewise the hot sort of Arsmart, strewed in a chamber, will kill all the Fleas: as does Onions and Soap-lees boiled together, and sprinkled in the room.

Elder-leaves being gathered with the dew on them, and placed in your room, all the Fleas will gather to it, and may be easily killed: or March Fleabane burnt in the chamber, or spread about it, will drive them away.

Provide yourself with an earthen pot, and cut a hole in the floor, so large that the pot may stand in it with the mouth even with the floor; then put in bruised Laurel and Rose-leaves, and the Fleas will go into the pot: or, smear the pot either with Bull's fat, Goat's-blood, or the blood of an Ox mixed with Soot, and in a day or two all the Fleas will get into the pot. Or instead of a pot set as above, take an earthen dish or platter, smear it with the bruised Laurel leaves, &c. and it will answer your purpose as well.

Place in the middle of the room a small piece of board, rubbed over with Hog's-grease, and all the Fleas will gather to it: or smear a trencher with Badger's-blood, and it will gather the Fleas together, and kill them; or Coloquintida, Oil, and Worm-
wood

wood boiled in Water, and sprinkled in the room, will produce the same effect.

To get rid of Fleas, and Wall-lice. — Sprinkle the house with a decoction of Thistle and Arsmari, or Coloquintida, Bramble, or Colewort-leaves; and this will drive them away: or if you anoint a stick with Hedge-hog's Grease, the Fleas will begin to stick to it as soon as you place it in the room.

Procure Lavender, Rue, Southernwood, Wormwood, Savory, Flea-seed, Walnut-leaves; laying all, or some of these, under the blankets; or boil them in Vinegar and Sea-onions, and sprinkle the bed with it.

WAYS to take or kill RATS and MICE.

To the Powder of Arsenic (vulgarly called Ratbane) add fresh Butter, made into a paste, with Wheat, or Barley-meal and Honey. Spread pieces of this mixture about those parts of the house they mostly frequent: they will eagerly eat of it, and when they have so done, will drink till they burst. As this is a strong poison, you must use it with caution, and always wash your hands afterwards. — Unslack'd Lime and Oatmeal mixed together, will likewise destroy them.

Oatmeal and powdered Glass only, or add to them some fresh Butter, and lay near their haunts: or filings of iron mixt with Oatmeal, or with Dough, or Oatmeal-flour, will have the same effect.

— Fry a piece of rusty Bacon, and lay it in the middle of a board three feet square, covering the board pretty thick with Bird-lime; only leaving some narrow alleys in the board, for the Mice or Rats to get at the Bacon; in doing which they will frequently get among the Lime, and be caught. In Staffordshire

shire it is customary to put Bird-lime about their holes, and they running among it, it will stick to them so that they will not leave scratching till they kill themselves.—Or take Oatmeal-flour and Coloquintida, make it into a paste, and lay it in the places where they haunt.

The seeds of wild Cucumbers, and black Hellebore, mixed with such food as they eat, will kill them.—Or, powdered Hellebore mixed with Wheat or Barley-meal only, made into a stiff paste with honey, and laid where they come, occasions their present death: — But let the person who mixes this preparation, be cautious in the use of it.

When you have caught a Rat or Mouse, cut or beat him severely, and let him go, and he will make such a crying noise, that his companions will leave the place. Some persons flea off the skin of their heads: but this appears to be too cruel to practice.

Mix Honey, Metheglin, bitter Almonds, and white Hellebore, with Wheat or Barley-flour; make the whole into a strong paste; throw it into their holes, and it kills them.—Some persons destroy them by putting Hemlock-seed into their holes.

Make a paste of bitter Almonds, Coloquintida, Barley, Wheat, or Oat-flour, with Mead or Honey, and put it in their holes, or lay it where they frequent, and it will certainly destroy them.

Mix filings of Iron or Steel with a stiff paste made of Wheat or Barley-meal, and Honey or Mead; and they will be destroyed as surely as they eat of it.—Some persons say that laying the skin of a Deer in a room where they use to frequent, will drive them away.

If Hog's-lard be mixed with the Brains of a Weasel, and distributed about a room in bits as big
as

as big as a nut, they will not come thither.

If Oak-ashes are put into their holes, they will run amongst them, by which means they will get the scab, of which they will die.

Smallage-feed, Nigella, Origanum; the fumes of any of these burnt, will drive them out of your houses. Likewise Lupins, or green Tamarinds burnt in the room will rid you of these vermin.

If the infusion of Wormwood be put into printing-ink, they will never eat the paper with which it is printed.

Cork cut into small slices, and fried in Suet, will certainly kill them, if it be laid where they come.

TO KILL FIELD-MICE and RATS.

Go out in the Dog-days, when the fields are tolerably bare, and having found their nests or holes, which are in shape and size like an augre-hole, into which put Hemlock-feed, or Hellebore mixed with Barley, and they will eat of it so as to destroy themselves.

To prevent your Seed-corn from being destroyed by these vermin, steep it in Bull's-gall, and they will not touch it; or powder green Glass, and mix with it as much Copperas, beaten fine: add also as much Honey as will make the whole into a paste, and all the Rats and Mice will quit your fields.

Fill up their holes with Laurel or Rose-leaves; or use a mixture of black Hellebore, bitter Almonds, wild Cucumber, and Hen-bane-feed, beat together, and made into a paste with Barley-meal or Oil. This will destroy them, if put into their holes, in fields or houses.

These vermin are very fond of Artichokes: to prevent their devouring them, therefore, wrap Wool about the roots, and they will decamp; or they may

be driven away by strewing plenty of Horse-dung, or Fig-tree ashes.

The best method to catch them in the field, is to fill an Earthen-pot half way with Water, put it in the ground, and cover it over with a board that has a hole in the middle; then cover the board with straw, haum, or such rubbish, under which the Mice taking shelter, creep to the hole, and will be drowned by falling through into the Water.

A good Trap for Gardens and Orchards, is three Sticks placed like a figure of 4, bait it with Cheese, and lay it upon a Tile, which falling down when they touch it, will kill them.—Some persons mix Sand with their Corn, which deters them from burrowing in it, by falling into their ears.

A METHOD of preserving CORN from MICE and RATS.

Place in the ground four or six Posts; according to the size of your Granary; let these be from six to nine feet high, on the top of which must be a floor of wood to put your Corn on; and about the Posts put Dutch Tiles, which being smooth, the vermin cannot get up.—When you erect a Granary or a Barn, let it be with sides and a roof:—if only a Stack, cover it with Thatch.—Sometimes the supporters are made with two stones, the bottom one being three feet high, two in width at the bottom, and one at the top; over this is laid another stone about a yard over, and frequently of a circular figure, which is the best. The Corn which is for stacking must be bound in sheaves, that the ears may be turned inwards to prevent Crows, Pigeons, and other birds from getting at it.—If you think that Mice or Rats have got into your Granary, thrust a greasy Stick into it, and by gnawing the Stick, they

they will discover themselves. †† Bats, and Rear-mice may be driven away by the smoak of Ivy burned on the spot.

The WAY to destroy MOLES.

Two or three heads of Onions, Leaks, or Garlick, thrust into their holes, will cause them to run out as if stupified; when they may be easily caught by a dog, or struck with a spear.

The juice of wild Cucumber, or the dregs of Oil, poured into their holes, effectually kills them. Or, having made a strong Lye of Water and Copperas; early in the morning pierce holes in all the Mole-hills with a large stick, and pour this Water into the holes in the evening, and it will destroy them.

Take black or white Hellebore, and mix it into a paste made of Wheat-flour, Milk, and sweet Wine, or Metheglin, and the white of an Egg. Of this, pellets of the size of a nut put into their holes, will be greedily devoured, and soon cause their death.

Put Rosin and Brimstone, Bees-wax, and Cedar-wood, cut small, into an earthen pottle with a narrow neck and large belly. When these ingredients have stood a-while on the fire, make fast all the Mole-holes but one, which being properly opened, put the neck of the pottle into it, and they will be choaked by the smoke.

Make a paste of the powder of the Bark of Dogs-Cole, mixed with Rye, Barley, or Wheat-flour, and Wine and Milk: put small bits of this into their holes, and they will feed on it till they die.—Marking-stone, mixed with wild Cucumber-juice will kill them, if poured into their holes.—Some persons place traps at the mouths of their holes; and sometimes they are destroyed by Cats and tame Weasels.

Where it might be hurtful to dig or break up your ground much, the fuming the holes with Garlick, Brimstone or other ill-scented things, will drive them away; and if a dead Mole is put into a common haunt, they will totally leave the place.

The following, however extraordinary, is said to be an indisputable fact. In the space of ten days, in the spring-time, in a ground of 190 acres, near three bushels of old and young Moles were taken; and upon casting up their nests only, which are always built in a large heap twice as big as the rest, the old ones would quickly come to look for their young, which they would carry away.

Blith, in his Book of Husbandry, says, that if you have a conveniency of conveying Water over your ground it will destroy them as far as it goes.

The method of taking Moles in trenches, is very hurtful to the ground: To prevent that damage, therefore, provide yourself with a Mole-spear, or staff, and go, gently, towards where you see them at work; but not between them and the wind, lest they should observe you; then, as they work, strike at them with your Mole-staff, and observe which way the earth falls most: If the Mole casts towards you, strike something beyond her; If she cast to the left hand, strike towards the right; and so on the contrary to the casting up of the plain ground, strike down, and there let it remain: then take out the tongue in the Staff, and with the flat end dig round about your Grain to the end thereof, to see if you have killed the Mole; but if you have missed your aim, leave the hole open, and withdraw for a short time, for possibly she will return again to stop the hole; in which case strike again, and if you miss your aim, pour a large quantity of water into the hole, which will certainly drive her out.—Many Moles are taken by being watched for

as they go out, or return from feeding in the morning.

When you go to plough, take with you a quantity of Water, and as the plough opens the new-made Mole-holes, pour in Water enough to drive them out, and you may easily destroy them. Trenches made in the Spring will catch them in other land.

By the sides of banks, in cart-ruts, in March and April, when the ground is soft, and they burrow but a small depth into the earth, having observed new-made hills, tread them down softly; and then, at her customary hours of working, (which in Spring-time is generally about six, eight, and eleven in the morning, and three, four, and seven, in the afternoon) she will raise up the earth in the trenches: You must then listen and watch carefully, and you will see or hear her move the earth in the Trench. Then fix the broad end of your Staff across the hole behind her, and place your foot before her, thus stopping up the way, both behind and before; and then take her up with your Spattle.

About sun-rising Moles generally go abroad: in moist weather they go out both morning and afternoon; but in dry, hot weather, seldom but in the morning: They work under hedges, bushes, and trees, in frosty weather: In winter, and in wet seasons, they lie chiefly under the roots of trees, in hedges or banks, and go out every morning to feed, returning in about two hours: When the weather is dry, they go two or three hundred yards. Having remarked where they have been, make Trenches, and chop down, with the broad end of your Staff, the earth which the Mole hath raised, or passed through, and tread it down with your foot lightly in trenches: make trenches in the most convenient places: if this be near their holes, it is best to take them going out,
or

or returning.—The most proper places for making trenches, are by the sides of hedges, or near the banks, and roots of trees.

It has been said, that if, in gendering time, a bitch Mole is drawn or led along the ground with a string, the Bucks will follow, so that they may be caught, by a pot placed in the ground for that purpose.

The method of constructing the best instruments to destroy Moles, is as follows: procure a Board, five inches in length, and three inches and a half wide: Raise on one side of it two small hoops or arches, and the same at each end, like the ends of a tilt-boat or waggon, but big enough for the Mole to pass through:—Make a hole in the middle of the Board, of a size to put a Goosequill through it —This being done, provide a Stick about two inches and a half long, and of such a size, that the end of it may just enter the hole in the middle of the Board: You must likewise cut a Hazel or other Stick, which being fixed in the ground, may spring up like a spring commonly set for fowls: next fasten to the end of the Springing-stick, a strong link of Horse-hair that will slip freely; prepare likewise four small hooked Sticks: then open the Mole's furrow, fit in the small Board with bent hoops downwards, that she may pass directly through the two semi-circular hoops. Before you fix the Board, you must put the hair-line through the middle of it, and place it round, that it may answer to the two End-hoops, and with the small Sticks, and carefully put in the hole to stop the knot of the hair-line:—place it in earth in the passage, and having made it fast, by thrusting in the four hooked Sticks, cover it with mold, and when the Mole goes either way, the knot will pass through the hole, and the Spring will catch her by the neck, owing to her displacing the small Stick that hangs down perpendicularly.

larly. Although this description may appear tedious, yet it is very simple, and easily performed. Swine are not so detrimental to the ground as these vermin are.

Dig a hole in the earth, and therein put a glass pot, wide at the bottom and narrow at the top : place it on a level with the surface, and put into it a stinking Crab-fish, which the Moles will readily smell, and fall into the pot. Some persons put a pot in the ground, with a living Mole, and burn Brimstone in it, on which her cries will bring them, and they will fall in : Others use only a live Mole, without Crab or Brimstone, which has been found to answer the same end.

The best method to kill Moles, is to bruise and pound together the root of Palma Christi with white Hellebore ; then pass the whole through a fine sieve, and having mixed with it whites of Eggs, Barley-meal, Mead or Milk, and a little Wine, make pellets of it, and put them into the holes. Some people make a mixture of red Earth, and the juice of wild Cucumbers, and fill their holes with it : Others dig holes round the hills ; and the Moles finding the air come to them, will quit their habitations.

Some farmers, watching the motion of the ground when they perceive it heave, drive in a Spade before the hole, and bring up the animal. This method, when well managed, is generally successful. —Others use a thick piece of Wood, stuck full of long Nails, and watching for the heaving of the ground, thrust down the log of Wood forcibly, by which the Mole is so stupified, as to be easily caught.

OF WEASELS.

The best way to destroy Weasels, is to take Sal-Ammoniac, beat it, and mix it with the white of an Egg, Wheat-flour, and Honey. The Weasels are killed by eating of this, laid in small bits in the places where they frequent.

To fright away Mice, hang Bells about the Neck of a tame Weasel, and let him run about the house. It is in the nature of these animals to destroy Mice; for which reason some people love to keep them.

To prevent Weasels sucking the Eggs of your Poultry, strew Rue about the places where the Hens lay; and the Weasel will keep his distance.

Weasels may be driven away by the smell of a burnt Cat; as all animals are terrified at the burning of one of their own, or a similar kind.

OF CATERPILLARS.

It is generally known how destructive Caterpillars are to the Leaves of Trees, to Cabbages, and almost all other Vegetables. Their numerous encrease on Trees may be prevented by gathering them off in winter, taking away the prickets that cleave to the branches, and throwing them in the fire.

Another method is to rub Tar round the bottom of your tree: then putting a number of Ants in a bag, hang them so that they may touch the body of the tree. The Tar will prevent the Ants from getting down, and thus they will devour the Caterpillars, for want of other food.

To

To destroy Caterpillars on Cabbages, and Coleworts, some people sprinkle salt Water over them; and this is often found to be effectual.

They may be driven away by strewing Fig-ashes over them; but if this does not answer, mix an equal quantity of lees of Oil, and the urine of an Ox, boil them together, and when cold, sprinkle it on the Herbs and Plants, and it will destroy them. Some kill them by sprinkling the Trees or Plants with Water in which field Crabs have been steeped after being bruised. Brimstone burnt among the Trees, will also destroy them.—Gardeners shake them off their plants in a morning; for they will readily fall before they have recovered from the cold of the night.—An easy method of catching Caterpillars, is, to bind whips of Hay or Straw about your Trees.

There are various kinds of Caterpillars, but the most hurtful are the Wolf and Calender-worm, which conceal themselves in the hearts of the Flower-buds, closing them up, so that the leaves cannot display themselves, and totally destroying them: the Trees, which are early blowers, appear as if they had been singed by lightning: those that blow late, are less liable to be thus infected.

To kill Caterpillars, and other hurtful insects; Take one ounce of Assafoetida, and three ounces of Wormwood; steep and break them; boil the whole in four pails of Water, in the open air, because the smell is offensive. When they are boiled, strain the ingredients through a Linen-cloth, and use the Liquor, when cold, at pleasure, before the buds are opened, and the Tree will not be injured: You may likewise add Coloquintida, Tobacco-stalks, wild Vines, and several other ingredients of a similar quality.

D

Of

*Take the Leaves of Elder commonly call'd
Burr-tree boil them in Water and wash
Plants or Gardenery Trees therewith & it will
kill or destroy the Caterpillars & cabbages
with the Pulleaves gently & will
have the same Effect*

OF GREEN BUGS, which damage PLANTS, &c.

The way to kill green Bugs in gardens, is to sprinkle the places where they lodge with Juice of Henbane, infused in strong Vinegar.—Some persons water the plants on which they settle, with the cold decoction of Mustard and Laurel-seed, mixed with Water: others press them to death with their fingers: or they may be destroyed by Flea-bane, boiled in Water, being sprinkled on them.

VINE-FRETTERS are to be destroyed by sticking a Rod, half a foot high in the ground, with Mugs or Cups turned over the top of it, and they will creep under for shelter, so that they may be easily taken.

As an effectual remedy against all kinds of insects hurtful to Flowers; take eight or nine Grabs, put them in an earthen pot with Water, and let them stand in the open air eight days: then take of this Water, and while the insects are very young, water your Plants with it, repeating this once in about eight days.

F R O G S.

The properest time for killing them is in February, in the ditches, when and where they begin to spawn.

Take the Gall of an Ox, Sheep or Goat; bruise it, and place it at the edge of the Water, and the Frogs will gather to it.

If you place a Lantern and Candle upon the side of the Water or River that washes your garden, this will prevent the Frogs from croaking.—Toads will not come near your Sage, if Rue is planted on the same spot.

Worm-

Wormwood planted in divers places, will drive away all Snakes and Adders.—Those reptiles may also be driven away, by smoaking the places of their resort with Hartshorn or Lilly-roots, burning in a fire-pan.—The same effect will be produced by the roots of Centaury laid about your ground; or by Deer's-suet —The scent of burnt old Shoes, or other stinking stuff, will drive them away; as will Ash-tree-boughs, while the green leaves are on them.

The Juice of Ash-tree-leaves squeezed into good White-wine or Beer, and used either as a drink or to wash the wound with, covering the place stung with Ash-tree-leaves, will cure the bite of a Snake or an Adder.

If in the months of April or May, you lay fresh Dung in the places where they come, it will draw them to it. Turn up the Dunghill in July or August, and you will find both them and their Eggs. You should do this two or three times in the Summer, destroying as often as you find them.

You may draw into one place, all the Snakes and Adders which infest your grounds, by the following method: Take a handful of Onions, and ten River Crab-fish; beat them well together, and lay them on the spot to which you intend to attract the creatures.

OF SPIDERS, FLIES, EARWIGS, &c.

Spiders, Flies, Earwigs, and Pismires, are very troublesome vermin in a garden, especially where Carnations, &c. are preserved; for they are so fond of these flowers, that, without proper attention to prevent them, they will eat off all the sweet part of the bottom of the leaves, and totally destroy them. — Some people, to prevent this, erect

Stands, which have a basin of earth or lead, constantly filled with Water, round each supporter.—Others procure the hollow claws of Lobsters, Crabs, &c. and, hanging them in different parts of the garden, the insects creep into them, and are easily taken; but the claws must be often searched. Wall-fruit is likewise preserved from these insects, by the same diligent care.

July-flowers are very liable to injury from Sun and Rain, from too frequent Watering, and from Earwigs and Pismires. The Sun, by drying the ground too much, withers them; the Rain spots them; too frequent watering, particularly at the last blowing, spoils them; Earwigs devour the leaves, causing them to fall out of the shell; and pismires make holes in the leaves, and gnaw the flowers.—The way to preserve them, is to let the Sun be on them only one hour in a day, and they will retain their beauty for a long time.

To save your flowers from the above-mentioned devouring insects, boil Glue in Linseed-oil, which place round your tubs, four inches in breadth, and in climbing up they will stick to it; but to take those that may get up, lay on the top of the July-flower-flicks, Lobster's Claws, with Wool or Tow in them, and Paper-caps; and examine these in the morning for your prey.

Place in different parts, Glasses, with Water and Honey, in which the insects will drown themselves. Six or seven of these Glasses will be sufficient,

P I S M I R E S.

Laying a quantity of human Ordure on the Ant-hills, occasions them to leave the place.—Some destroy

stroy them by firing their nests.—Another manner of driving them away is by the root of wild Cucumber.—Muscle-shells burnt with Storax, and beat to powder, strewed over the gardens where they are, will compel them to quit their holes, and prove their destruction.

Origanum, powdered, and spread among them, kills them; or Cirenicum, melted in Oil, will answer the same purpose:—Or, make a roll of Wool, newly plucked from the Sheep's belly, and encompass your flower-stem, five fingers in breadth.

Smear the bottom of the trees all round with Tar, which will prevent their climbing; or put human Or-dure round the root or stem of the tree.

Mix some powder of Arsenic with Honey; put it into a Box made of Cards or Pasteboards, pricked full of holes with a bodkin. Hang these boxes on the trees, and it will kill the vermin. Be careful not to make the holes too large, lest Bees should likewise get in, and be poisoned.

Some persons hang a glass Bottle on the tree, with a little Honey, or other sweet Liquor in it, and it will draw the Ants into it. If you do this, you must often wash the Bottle, and place it there again.—They are also killed by frequent watering the walks or paths.

In Winter, the Ant-hills should be dug up, and the Core taken out, that when you lay your Turf down, it may lie lower than the other ground. This prevents Ants returning, and the Rain and Frost will destroy those that remain.

The dregs of Oil, mixed with Lupins, and rubbed over the bottom of your plants, will preserve them from Pismires. — To keep your Sugar or Spice-box from these insects you must cover it with white Wool.—Brimstone powdered, and steeped in Water,
till

till the Water is become coloured, will drive them away.

OF SNAILS, &c.

The best way to preserve Tulips from Earth and Field-mice, Snails, &c, is to cover them with wooden Frames, four inches high, and grated so with close Iron wires, that none of these vermin can get through to injure them.

Numbers of Snails are commonly found on Wall-fruit; and in a dewy morning, you may easily find where they chiefly resort; but the better way is to discover their haunts in a hard Winter, and to get rid of them. They are mostly to be met with in holes of walls, behind close old hedges, or old trees, or under thorns.—You should also be careful not to pluck the fruit they have begun to eat, but let it alone; for they will not begin a second till they have finished the first.—If you set boards, bricks, or tiles, hollow against your pales, walls, &c. they will creep under them for shelter: they get into these places about Michaelmas, for security during the Winter, unless you prevent it by destroying them in December, which is the most proper time you can take.

The method used by gardeners to catch Snails, is, to seek them out by break of day, or after rain, when they come out of the earth to feed, and are easily killed.

OF FLIES, &c.

White Hellebore steep'd in Milk or sweet Wine, and sprinkled about the room they come to, will effectually kill them.—Or, Origanum and Allum, bruised

bruised, and mixed with Milk, will answer the same end.

Put bruised Coriander-seed into a deep Earthen-pot, and all the Flies will gather to it. — Spread an Earthen dish pretty thick with Treacle or Honey, and they will come to it and stick: or a mixture of dregs of Sugar and Water will draw them to it.

If you boil Bay-berries in Oil, and anoint your Cattle with it, they will never be pestered with Flies. — Wet the hair of Horses with the Juice of the leaves of Gourds at Midsummer, and they will not be molested. — Anoint your Cattle, and the Flies will not come near them, even in the hottest weather.

The scent and smoke of a Hen's feathers, burnt in a room will drive away all Flies, Spiders, Scorpions, &c. so that they will never return.

INSECTS are driven away, or destroyed, by various methods: either by hindering the breeding of them, as by the destroying Locusts Eggs; or we prevent Insects coming, by shutting all windows close. — Fire and Cold kill or drive them away, as do likewise white Hellebore, wild Cucumbers, Colloquintida, Lupins, Vinegar, or decoction of Bays. — Some things do it by the scent; as Corianders, Vitriol-flowers, leaves of Alder, and Brimstone. Rue and Verdigrase are every way offensive to them: Pitch, and lees of Oil, were formerly much used for getting rid of them: the first defends from the air, and the latter from living creatures. — Almost all Insects may be driven away by the smoke or smell of Storax.

MOTHS:—

MOTHS:—To prevent their devouring Cloaths; and to destroy them.

Air your Cloaths well, and then lay beaten Pepper among them, and it will prevent their coming.—The branches of the Bay-tree, or moist Hemp, preserves all sorts of Cloaths either from Moths or Worms.—Moths are prevented eating Cloaths by Wormwood, being laid among them.—If you put pieces of Russia leather into your Cloaths-boxes, neither Moths nor any other vermin will come near them.

Moths commonly begin to appear about August, and that chiefly in the night, and if you leave a Candle burning all night, they will fly about it and burn themselves, and in the morning a number of them will be found dead.

The manner of catching and destroying **EARWIGS, WASPS, GNATS, HORNETS,** and **FLIES.**

To destroy Earwigs, which are very numerous and hurtful to Fruit, place Hoofs, Horns, Lobsters or Crabs-claws, on branches of trees, into which they will retire: take them off carefully in the morning, and destroy them, either by treading on them, or shaking them into a pail of Water.—If one of these insects get into your ear, cut a hole in a Melon or Apple, lay it to your ear, and lay on that side, and it will come into the fruit.

Spring and Summer are the proper seasons for destroying Wasps and Hornets:—before they are increased, destroy the old ones, for, otherwise, a few will, in time, become a numerous swarm.

When

When Gnats, Earwigs, or Wasps, are discovered in the thatch, or a hollow tree, scald them, and smoke them with any stinking combustible article.

In order to preserve Bees, Fruits, &c. from the attack of Wasps and Hornets, put Cyder, Verjuice, or sour Liqueur, into a short-necked phial, and you may catch many in it. Likewise lay sweet Apples, the entrails of Beasts, or other Flesh, or Treacle, in an earthen dish, mixed with a little Water, or any thing they love; and thus you may kill numbers of them at a time.

Thrusting pieces of lighted Brimstone-rags into the Wasp's nests, and immediately flinging a spade full of Earth over the holes will destroy them.

A copper Halfpenny, held for a little time to the part wounded, is the best remedy for the sting of a Wasp.

Gnats and Flies are more particularly troublesome to those that live near watery-places; and they likewise destroy leaves of trees, and vegetables as soon as they appear, especially turnips, whole fields of which are sometimes spoiled by them.

Having first shut your windows very close; in summer, towards evening, smoke your rooms with Brimstone, and burn Straw in them, and those insects will fly into the flame, or be suffocated with the smoke.—Burnt Fern likewise drives away Gnats, Serpents, and other venomous creatures.

Gnats and Flies are easily attracted by Ash-leaves hung up in a room: likewise Balls made of new Horse-dung will attract them, so that you may cover them with a basin, and confine them.

OF W O R M S.

If you sprinkle on the earth, Water, wherein the seeds and leaves of Hemp have been sodden, it will

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bring

bring them out.—The roots both of Grass and Corn are eagerly devoured by Worms, especially when the Corn first begins to shoot.—They may be killed with Sea-water sprinkled on the ground, or with Salt and Water made into Brine.—Some affirm that Soot strewed on the ground will kill them; while others give the preference to Lime and Chalk for that purpose.

Green Walnut-husks, rubbed on a Brick or Tile, and held at the bottom of a pail of Water, till it is become bitter; this Water, being sprinkled on the ground, brings the Worms out in a very short time.

If your garden is infested with Worms, water your beds with the Brine of salt Meat, or with a strong Lixivium, made of Ashes.—Some people lay Lime or Ashes about the plant, and neither Worms nor Snails will come near it.—Some smoke their holes with Cow-dung; or you may kill them by sprinkling Mether of Oil on their holes.—The most proper time to pick them up is in the evening, or after considerable rain.—To get them out, take a poker with two prongs, stick it in the ground, and shake it well; Morning and evening are the best times for doing this.

To preserve Apple-trees from Worms, lay Sea-onion about the roots:—If they come naturally, Bull's-gall, or Horse-dung, mingled with Urine, and poured to the roots destroys them:—But if they are hard to destroy, dig into the bark with a Brass-pin, or such kind of tool, till the point takes upon the Worms, and drives them away; but where there is a place ulcerated, stop it with Cow-dung.—Anoint the root of an Apple-tree-plant with Bull's-gall, and this will keep the Worms both from plant and fruit.

If

If you rub your chests of drawers, and other wooden furniture, with Linseed-oil, or with Worm-wood, Rue, and other bitter herbs, it will preserve them from the Worm : and all wooden household furniture that is rubbed with the lees of Linseed-oil, and polished, will make much the better appearance.

METHOD of catching POLE-CATS.

In the following manner you may construct a dead-fall to catch them. Take a square piece of Wood, weighing forty or fifty pounds : bore a hole in the middle of the upper side, and set a crooked hook fast in it : then set four forked stakes fast in the ground, and lay two sticks across, on which sticks lay a long staff, to hold the dead-fall up to the crook ; and under this crook put a short stick, and fasten a line to it ; this line must reach down to the bridge below ; and this bridge you must make about five or six inches broad. On both sides of this dead-fall, place boards or pales, or hedge it with close rods, and make it ten or twelve inches high. — Let the entrance be no wider than the breadth of the dead-fall.

Your Pigeon-house should, if possible, be surrounded with a wet ditch, and that will tend to preserve the Pigeons ; for beasts of prey naturally avoid water.

How to take B A D G E R S.

These creatures destroy great numbers of young Pigs, Lambs, and Poultry, every year. Some use a Steel-trap, or a Spring, such as Foxes are taken in, to catch them.

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Others

Others sink a Pit-fall, five feet in depth, and four in length, forming it narrow at the top and bottom, and wider in the middle: they then cover it with small sticks and leaves, so that the Badger may fall in when he comes on it. Foxes are sometimes taken in this manner. Others, again, pursue a Badger to his hole, and dig him out; this is done on a moon-light night.

Different methods to destroy FOXES.

Foxes commit great ravages among Lambs, Poultry, Geese, &c.—To destroy them, you must take a Sheep's paunch, and fasten it to a long stick: then rub your shoes well upon the Paunch, that the Fox may not scent your feet.—Draw this Paunch, after you as a trail, a mile or upwards, till you get near some large tree; then leave the Paunch, and ascend into the tree with a gun; and as the night comes on, you may see the Fox come after the scent of the trail, when you may shoot him.—You should draw the trail to the windward of the tree, if you can conveniently contrive so to do.

Set a Steel-trap in the plain part of a large field, distant from paths and hedges: then open the trap, place it on the ground, cut out the exact shape thereof in a turf, and take out just so much earth as to make room for it to stand, and then cover it again very neatly with the turf you cut out.—As the joint of the turf will not close exactly, procure some Mould of a Mole-hill newly thrown up, and stick some Grass in it, as if it grew there. Scatter some Mould of the Mole-hill very thin, three different ways, at the distance of ten or twelve yards from the trap: let this Mould be thrown on spots fifteen or sixteen inches square; and where the trap is placed, lay three or four

four small pieces of Cheese; and then with a Sheep's-paunch draw a trail a mile or two long to each of these three places, and from thence to the trap, that the Fox may approach one of these places first; for then he will advance to the trap more boldly; and thus you will be almost always sure of catching him. You must take care that your trap be left loose, that he may draw it to some hedge or covert, or he will bite off his leg, and so make his escape.

Near the spot where a Fox uses much to resort, fix a Stick or Pole, much in the same manner as for a Woodcock. To explain this more exactly: Tie a String to some Pole set fast in the ground, and to this String, fasten a small short Stick, made thin on the upper side, with a notch at the lower end of it; then set another Stick fast in the ground with a notch under it: then bend down the Pole, and let the nicks or notches join, in the slightest degree: then open the noose or String, and place it in the path or walk of the Fox. By strewing Flesh-meat, pieces of Cheese, &c, as you pass along, you may entice the Fox to take the same road.

When you wish to shoot one of these animals, appoint the soles of your Shoes with Swine's-fat, a little broiled; go towards the wood, and, on your return, drop here and there a bit of Swine's-liver, roasted, and dipt in Honey, drawing after you a dead Cat; and by these means he will be lured to follow you.

The Fox is sometimes taken with a Hook, made of large Wire, and turning on a swivel, like the collar of a Greyhound. It is frequently used in catching Wolves, but much oftener for taking Foxes. It is usually hung so high from the ground, that he is compelled to leap to catch it, and baited with Flesh, Liver, Cheese, &c. and if you run a trail with a
Sheep's

Sheep's-paunch, as before directed, he will be drawn to the bait with the greatest ease.

In what MANNER to take and destroy OTTERS.

These animals are great devourers of Fish, and will travel 10 or 12 miles in the space of a night.—Their chief haunts are under the roots of trees near the water.—Some take them with Hunting-dogs : Some by means of Snares; and others kill them with Spears.

The shortest way of destroying them, is to lay near their haunts, an Eel, slit on the back, with Ratsbane put in the slit, and then sew it up again.—Place the Eel, from the navel upwards, out of the water, and the Otter will eat it so far, but seldom farther; and his destruction is certain,

INSTRUCTIONS for catching FISH.

The baits you use must, in the first place, smell well; as Aniseeds, juice of Panacea and Cummin; Secondly, taste well, as Wheaten-bread, and Hog's-blood; and thirdly, stupify, or intoxicate them, as Coculus Indiæ, Nox Vomica, Aqua-vitæ, lees of Wine, Marigolds, and yellow Flowers in general,

How to catch E E L S,

Mix with an ounce of Sea-wort, an equal quantity of Sea-onions, and throw them into those places where Eels usually resort.

Or

OF CRAB-FISH.

The way to take Crab-fish, is to slit a small Willow-stick, and put a Frog into the cleft, which will lure them to your hand : or Frogs cut in pieces, and laid in a basket will have the same effect.

OF PIKE S.

In fishing for Pike, take any number of blown Bladders you please, and tie a Line to the mouth of them, longer or shorter, according to the depth of the water. Bait your hook skilfully, and the Pike will take it, and afford sport. The leg of a Goose or Duck, tied to the Line, will afford the same kind of diversion.

How to bring FISH together.

Make a paste of Barley, boiled in water till it burst, with Liquorice and a little Honey and Mummy ; and when it is almost dry, throw little pellets where Fish are, and they will eagerly resort to the spot. — Fresh Horse-dung thrown into the water, has the same effect.

How to take a PIKE sleeping in fine Weather.

Provide a strait, light Rod, on the little end of which you must put a running loop, made of Wire, Silk, or Horse-hair, which must be drawn with care over the gills of the Fish, lifting him up when it is six inches from the point of his nose, or less, in proportion

tion to his size. Not the least noise must be made ; and if the fish lies so that the noose cannot be easily slipped over him, a slight touch on his tail with the rod, will make him turn to a proper position. When he is properly noosed, slip a hand-net gently under him, and take him out.

A little before you fish, throw into the water a paste made of Wheat-flour and Wine-lees, mixed with Goat's-blood—or, an hour before you begin, cast in a paste made of Mutton-suet, and Garlick, mixed with red Wine.

A RECEIPT to take FISH.

Make a paste of Milk, Honey, Flour, and Asafoetida, and use it as a bait ; or, if you would take the fish by hand, throw into the water, little pieces of stiff paste, compounded of Wheat-flour, Milk, Mead, or sweet Wine, and *Cocculus Indiae*.

Stock-fish are taken by baits of green Moss boiled in oil.

Unslacked Lime, beaten small, and mixed with Hartworth, and thrown into the water in calm weather, will make the fish so drunk, that they may be taken by hand.

Throw small bits of the following paste into the water an hour before you fish : Thyme, Savory, and Alder-leaves, in equal quantities, mixed with lees of Wine, and Mutton or Beef-suet, beaten in a mortar :—Or this mixture—Wheat-flour, old Cheese, Cummin-seed and *Cocculus Indiae*, mixed with Brandy, and small bits thrown into the water.

Various

Various methods to take FISH by hand.

Cast into the water a paste made of Honey, Cheese, *Cocculus Indiae*, and crumbs of Bread.—Or pound Cinquefoil and Nettles with the juice of House-leek, and stir the mixture in your hand in the water, and the Fish will come to it.

Mix Wheat or Barley-flour with Suet and Garlic, and make it into a paste with Wine; which compost, being thrown into the water, the Fish may be easily taken.

Beat Birth-wort very small, mix it with unslacked Lime, and throw it into the water; on which the Fish will eagerly devour it, and turn on their backs through intoxication.

Put oil of Camomile to the bait; or rub juice of Dragon-wort on the hand, and the Fish will come to be taken.

Throw the following mixture, in small pills, into a place where you know there are Fish;—Oriental Berries, a quarter of an ounce; Wheat-meal three ounces; Cheese one ounce; Aqua-vitæ and Cummin-seed, the sixth part of an ounce of each.

OF BIRD-LIME.

About midsummer cut a quantity of Holly, of which, having peeled as much as you chuse to use, put it into a vessel, which, having filled with Water, boil it about twelve hours, by which time the white and grey Bark will have arisen from the green, which latter must be laid in a cellar, covered with Hemlock, or other green rank weeds, for about a fortnight, by which time it will come to a consistence;

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then

then pound it till it is a perfect paste; and none of the bark can be seen; after which it must be washed in a running stream till it is quite clean; after which, put it into an earthen vessel to ferment, scum it for several days, and when nothing farther arises to be taken off, place it in another earthen vessel, and keep it for use. When you intend to use it, pour some of it into a pipkin, and mix it, by the heat of fire, with Goose-grease, or oil of Walnuts, stirring it continually till it is cold. To prevent your Bird-lime taking injury by frost, add to it a fourth part of as much Oil as you use of Goose-grease.

Directions for the use of BIRD-LIME.

Warm your rods by the fire; wind the Lime round the top of them; draw them asunder, and bring them together again, continually rubbing them against each other, till the Lime is equally distributed.

In liming of strings, take a number together, and apply the Lime when very hot and thin, closing them together till they all partake equally of it.

Straws must be also limed when the preparation is hot, taking a number at a time, and moving them before the fire till all of them are covered, and then put them up in leather cases for use.

To make Water-Bird-lime, to catch SNIPES, FIELD-FARES, &c.

Wash a pound of strong Bird-lime in Water, till it becomes very pliable; then press the Water clean from it, and dry it by the fire; then mix with it a little Venice Turpentine, two spoonfuls of Vinegar, as much

much Capon's-grease, without salt, as will make it run, and putting it in an earthen-pot, boil it over a slow fire, continually stirring it.—Thus prepared, your Straws or Twigs must be covered with it in the usual manner, (when it is cool) and it will retain its strength in the water.

To catch SMALL-BIRDS with Lime-twigs, in hedges and bushes.

Chuse the principal branch or bough of a tree (particularly the Willow or Birch) the twigs of which are strait, thick, long, and free from knots or prickles; and having cleared it from excrescencies, cover it equally with the best Bird-lime, mixed with Goose-grease, four inches from the bottom, leaving untouched that part of the wood from which the branches rise.—Be careful in the distribution of the Lime; for, as too thick a covering will make the Birds shy, too little will not hold them when they lodge.—The Branch thus prepared, must be placed according to the season of the year, viz. In spring, in quickset or dead hedges near the ends of towns, back yards, old houses, &c. In summer and harvest, in flax and hemp-lands, fruit or white thorn-trees, quickset-hedges near corn-fields, groves or bushes. In winter, near cornstacks, houses, hovels and barns.

Having placed the Lime-bush properly, take your station so as not to be seen, and whistle the notes of the different Birds, which may be acquired by frequent copying them as you walk in the fields —But if you cannot learn these notes, (particularly those they call each other by) you must purchase a Bird-call, of which having learn'd the use, the Birds will come on the sound of it; but when you observe them on your Lime-twig, do not go to them till they are properly

entangled ; nor need you quit your station for every single bird, since the fluttering of one may entice others — This method of catching Birds should be practised from sun-rising till ten in the morning, or from one o'clock till sun-setting.

It has been the practice of boys in some counties to lime a number of Twigs, and putting them on hemp-cocks in a field, to beat the borders of that field and those adjacent to it, to drive the birds to their lure, by which means great numbers have been taken, especially Linnets and Green-birds, which are fond of feeding on Hemp-feed.

Some persons have taken small birds by making a stale of living Bats, placed so as to be seen by the Birds, which no sooner observe them than they hasten to the spot, and place themselves on the Lime-twigs : but an Owl is allowed to be a better decoy than Bats, and is likewise preferable, because Birds in general are apt to pursue and persecute the Owl. Skins of the above Birds, stuffed, supply the place of the living Birds ; and artificial Owls, made of Wood, and properly painted, have been known to answer the end.

PIGEONS.—To prevent their quitting the PIGEON-HOUSE.

(This receipt is deemed a secret.)

Boil together the head and feet of a gelded Goat, till the flesh parts from the bone ; and then boil the flesh again in the same water, till it is all dissolved, and when cold and thick, mix it up with Potter's-earth, and making it into small cakes, dry it in an oven, or by the Sun, but so as not to burn it. Lay these cakes in the Pigeon-house, and the taste of them will so please the Pigeons, that they will not willingly leave

leave it.—Another method is, to candy Salt, and leave it in the Pigeon-house:—a third is, to place there a Goat's-head boiled in Water, with Hemp, Urine, Cummin, and Salt:—and a fourth way is, to fry Millet in Honey and Water, which produces a food so agreeable to Pigeons, that they will not only remain at home, but intice others to keep them company.

How to take BIRDS and FOWLS.

For Birds:—Take Wheat, Barley, or other Grain that they are fond of, and boil with Orpiment, which being strewed in places where the Birds frequent, they will eat till they are intoxicated, and may be easily taken:—Or, pound the Root of white Hellebore small, mix it with such feed as the Birds like, and it will have the same effect.—For Fowls:—Take any feeds they like, soak them well in lees or mother of Wine; and, leaving it for them to eat, they will be so intoxicated, that they may easily be taken by the hand.

BIRDS.—To keep them from FRUIT.

Smear the branches of your trees with the juice of Garlick; or hang a bundle of that root on a branch of the tree, and the Birds will avoid the fruit.

To catch WILD-GEESE, or DUCKS.

Boil white Hellebore in the lees of Wine, and soak in it some feed or grain, which must be strewed
on

on a place frequented by the Birds you intend to take. Then tie a tame Goose or Duck near the spot, but not quite near enough to eat the Grain, and the others coming to eat it, will be soon intoxicated, and easily caught.

To teach BIRDS to whistle tunes.

Cock Bullfinches, Robins, Goldfinches or Linnets, being kept in dark places, it will be proper to play to them, very often, such tunes as it is intended they should learn: and in about six months, or at that time of the year when young Birds begin to sing, they will have acquired the art; and their notes will be sweeter than that of a Flagelet.

To teach BIRDS to speak.

Parrots, Magpies, Jays and Starlings, should be placed in dark cages, and kept very short of food, so that they may be often hungry: Then, either by candle-light, or in the night without a candle, such words and sentences as it is intended they should learn, must be often repeated to them, and they will make great proficiency in a short time.

Directions concerning RAVENS, CROWS, JACKDAWS, and MAGPIES.

To scare from your ground the three former kinds of Birds, dig a hole two feet wide and a foot in depth, and stick round the borders thereof the long feathers of a Crow, or any other black feathers, and a number at the bottom, which will deter them from the place.

place. The number of these holes must be proportioned to the size of the ground.—Among fruit-trees, lines should be tied from tree to tree, and black Feathers, tied at moderate distances, will fright them; and dead Crows, hung in trees, likewise answer this end.—Ravens, Crows, and Magpies, being great devourers of Corn, both in seed-time and harvest, a good Gun should be always loaded to bring them down.

To prevent PIGEONS destroying CORN.

Fix lines over different parts of your land, with Feathers tied in them; and frequently fire at them with powder, and they will quit the spot thus guarded.

Method of catching PIGEONS, ROOKS, JACKDAWS, &c.

A sheet of thick brown Paper must be cut into eight equal parts, and made up in the shape of Sugar-loaves, the inside being covered thick with Bird-lime three or four days before they are used. Then put Corn in each paper, and place it under the lumps of earth, early in the morning, and when the Birds come to feed, the limed Paper will immediately stick round their heads, on which they will fly directly perpendicular, but being soon fatigued, will fall down, and may be easily taken.—In the time of plowing, they are caught by putting large Worms and Maggots in the limed Paper, instead of Corn.

Way

Way to intoxicate WATER-FOWL.

First clean, and then steep, in clear Water, for full 24 hours, the Roots, Leaves, and Seeds of the herb *Bellenge*; then boil them in the same Water, till it is almost all evaporated; and after it is cold, throw it in the places where the fowls frequent, who, eating eagerly of it, will be made so drunk as to be readily taken; but no time must be lost in catching them, for they will soon recover. Boiling powder of Brimstone in the above, is sometimes practised with success.

Directions for BAT-FOWLING.

Having fixed on a dark night for your business, provide yourselves with a Wicker with a long handle, so that it may be held on high, placing therein large Candles, or pieces of Links, to yield a considerable light. This being carried on one side the places where the Birds roost, let two or three of the party carry long boughs, while one on the opposite side beats the hedges, &c. till the Birds fly out, which immediately flying towards the light, may be easily struck down. The middle of Winter is best for this sport, and on a still evening. If you are among shrubs, the wood must be beaten on each side; and some persons use Nets on the ends of poles; by which the birds are readily taken.

OF KITES, &c.

Near the place where your Poultry are kept, fix iron Gins, about four inches broad, which must be baited

baited with Chicken, Mice, or raw Meat; and thus these ravenous fowls are easily taken — Some persons stretch Lines or Nets over the place where the fowls are; but nothing drives them away like a well-charged gun.

To destroy KITES, RAVENS, or CROWS.

Steep the entrails of Pigs, Fowls, or Rabbits, in the lees of Wine, into which you have infused a quantity of *Nox Vomica*, and throw the bait where the Fowls come in the evening, or early in the morning. This will intoxicate them so, that a person waiting near the spot, may easily take them.

To recover the above BIRDS; so as to tame them.

When they are caught, during the fit of intoxication, pour a little Sallad-oil down their throats, and rub the head with strong White-wine-vinegar; and the cure will be speedily effected.

To take BULLFINCHES, and other BIRDS.

As Plumb-trees and Currant-trees suffer much from Bullfinches, it is proper to cover some of the twigs with Lime, in order to take them. The twigs of the Gooseberry-tree should be also limed, to catch the Goldfinch, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Titmouse, &c, or otherwise they will destroy the buds. — Sparrows may be caught by placing Lime-twigs among the Corn, of which they are great devourers.

G

Method

Method of catching MOOR-HENS,
HERNS, OSPREYS, COR-
MORANTS, &c.

Fix a piece of a Roach, Gudgeon, Eel, or a Frog, or a whole Minnow, on a hook at the end of a Hair-line, or Wire, placed about six inches under Water, near a shallow bank, where these Birds wade, and fastened to a stake fixed in the ground; and it will be soon swallowed.

SEAPIES, CROWS, &c.—To take them.

Take two Oser-sticks, lime them well, and lay them on Rushes, Grass, &c. by the side of a River, having first fixed a Thread to them, at the end of which a Minnow is tied by the tail. The Birds, seeing the Minnow, will seize it, when, the Lime-twigs sticking to their wings, they will be unable to fly, and consequently taken with ease.

Methods of taking PARTRIDGES with
a Tunnel-net.

Place your Net at a proper distance from the Covey, and then drive them gently towards it, by making a serpentine sweep about it with your Stalking-horse. If the Birds appear to be frightened, you must either stand still, or retire, till you see they will not fly; and when they appear quiet, proceed as before. If one of them strays from his company, take a circle to drive him in; and the wings of your Net must approach to the form of a half circle.—These Birds may be also taken with Lime-rods stuck in the ground,

or

or with Lime-straws placed in stubble-fields, from August till Christmas.—Pheasants are also caught in the same manner.—Another way of catching Partridges, is, to make a paste of Wheat-flour and sweet Wine, mixed with *Cocculus India*, powdered, which being laid, in small bits, in places where they frequent, they will be soon intoxicated with it, and may be easily taken by hand.

WATER-FOWL.—To take them with Snares and Springs.

Having discovered the usual feeding-places where the Birds frequent, and the water-tracks they use, when you find these tracks, or furrows, unite in one narrow stream, and separate, having the greatest depth in the middle, you may be sure of game, and there place your snares, (hereafter described) first stopping up their other walks with Flags, Bushes, or other things, to make such a fence that the Birds will not pass over.

Provide yourself with a young plant of the Hazle, Holly or Yew, long, pliable, and taper to the end; fix a swivel-loop on the point, and having cut it sharp at the large end, fix it where you propose to catch your game: then make a horse-hair Line, of length and strength proportioned to the Birds you intend to try for: a Line of eight or ten hairs, and a foot in length, is proper for Woodcocks, Plovers, and Snipes; but the Heron or Bittern, will require one of above double the length, and about a hundred hairs. Your principal plant or sweeper, must also be proportioned to the strength and size of the game, let your Line be little more than half the length of your Plant, and fastened to the top of it with a run-

ning noose : then bend the Plant loop-wise, to a size proportioned to the game ; (which is called a bridge, and serves the end the bridge does in a Mouse-trap) : within an inch and a half of the bent, and near the loop, fix a little twitcher, broad and thin, such as is in a Mouse-trap; then place the loop of Hazel across the trigger, and hang the bow-end of it at a hook or peg driven into the ground on one side the track, and under the bent of the first-mentioned bow-stick put the stalk, or other end of it ; cutting a notch near the other end of it. Then fix the large end of the Hazle-plant into the ground (but not inclining to the side of the bank where the track is) and bring the small end, strongly bowed, till the trigger (by putting one end of it under the bent of the first-mentioned Stick, and the other in the stalk of one end of the bridge) be fastened, and keep the Plant bent down strong.

You must then place upon the bridge, but so as not to be seen, a loop, or horse-hair of proper width ; which, when your Game treads on the middle of the bridge, will slip away, and by the quick rising of the Hazle-plant, the Birds will be caught by the feet.

If you make use of Nets, place them always where you have about a foot of Water ; so that the fittest places for sport, are flats, sands, overflown meadows and marshes. The Nets are the same as those used for catching Plovers, and are set in the same way.

**SEA-GULLS, HERONS, WILD-DUCKS,
and GEESE.—How to take them.**

Having driven a Stake of two or three feet in length into the ground, close to the Water, provide a large hook, at the end of a horse-hair Line, and bait it with a Frog, small Fish, &c. You may have one or more Lines, which laying in the River, the Birds will swallow the bait, and are easily caught.—Another method of taking them is, by making Snares of horse-hair, in which their feet are entangled.

L I C E in B I R D S.—To destroy them.

Anoint your Birds frequently with Linseed-oil, and the cure will be soon perfected.

**B E E S.—How to manage them, to improve
the Stocks, &c.**

Stocks of Bees are procured either by purchase; catching wild swarms, or taking them by art.—In purchasing of Bees, remember to choose those that are small, lively, shining and smooth; and be particularly careful that the Master-bee is lively, shining, and of a long make: for the thriving of your swarm will depend much upon him. Take care, also, that the swarm is numerous and complete; which may be known by the number about the door of the Hive, and by inspecting it: but if these appearances fail, blow into it, and you may form some judgment of the stock, by the noise they will make in reply.—Bees are often incommoded by the change of air, when they

they are removed any considerable distance; and to repair the injury, you should scatter sweet herbs about their Hives, which should be placed in agreeable gardens. The best method of removing them is, to put a Hive at each end of a long stick, covered with sheets, let a man carry them on his shoulder, and take great care not to shake them, lest the Combs should be broken: this should also be done in the night, while they rest, and the month of April is the most proper season: but observe not to remove them to a place less pleasant than that they are taken from; for, in this case, they will soon fly away.

When they are conveyed to the place where they are to remain, (if it be in the day-time) they must not be opened or fixed till evening; that, having rested well during the night, they may renew their usual occupations in the morning. Then watch them carefully for two or three days, observing if they leave the Hive; for if they should, it is most likely that they are inclined to go away.

The wild Bees (as they are called) breed in forests, fields, wildernesses, ruins of castles or churches, or in the clefts of trees, particularly the Oak. To discover and take such Bees, attend to the following directions. Having observed any Water where the Bees come to drink, place by the side of it a small Box, with Honey or Sugar in it, and with a small hole in its side, into which the Bees will enter to sip; and when a number are in, let them out one at a time, pursuing them separately, by which they may be traced to their home. To judge of the distance they live at, put sugared Water, which they will come to taste, and, as they sip, sprinkle them with some distinguishing Colour, and you will learn, by the same Bees coming often, if their abode is near the spot; or if great numbers come soon, you may be sure they dwell

dwell nigh, for they give immediate notice to each other.

When you have discovered where they are ; if in a tree, and not easily to be come at; they must be smoaked out, and then settled by ringing some brass vessel : then sweeten your Hive with Herbs, and shake them into it : but as they settle on a bough, it is often proper to cut down the bough, and cover it with a sheet, close to which you must place your Hive, and the Bees will go into it. Sometimes they cannot be smoaked from the tree, in which case it must be sawed to get them out, or some other method used, as experience will direct.

In Spring and Winter place the front of your Hives to the rising Sun; and manage, both in Winter and Summer, that the heat may be as well proportioned as possible ; being careful, also, that the herbs, &c. which grow near them, are wholesome, and the air is good.

The Herbs, Plants, &c. which Bees are fond of, are Saffron, Bean-flower, Mustard, Roses, wild Marjoram, wild Thyme, sweet Marjoram, Balm, Mellilot, Myrrh, Lavender, Smallage, Thymé, Cassia, Sage, Rosemary, Savory, Violets, &c. and those which are disagreeable to them, are bitter Herbs, and Flowers in general ; — Laurel, Spurge, wild Cucumbers, Cornel, Elms, Yew-trees, and Wormwood.

Valleys near the Water, agree with Bees better than the hills ; and the best Herbs for the produce of Honey, are Thyme, wild Thyme, and Rosemary.—Situate your Hives so that the Bees may not be molested by Swallows, Redbreasts, Woodpeckers, Sparrows, Storks, Toads, Moths, Hornets, Lizards, Serpents, Butterflies, or Spiders : the Hives should be placed a yard above each other, in three ranks,

The

The Bees retire to rest in Winter, to live on the fruits of their industry ; but if you have nearly stripped them of their Honey, you must feed them, either with Currants, Raisins, Figs, Honey, or Sugar and Water boiled, in which you must dip small Sticks, and drop them cautiously into the Hive.—When the Sun enters Aries, they begin to work, first making their Combs, then breeding, and then filling the Hives with Honey.

Should too great a brood of young croud the Hive, it may be known by the great noise they make, and by the Bees hanging in clusters at its mouth:—In which case get new Hives, and watch, from eight o'clock till noon, for the young ones coming out, least they fly quite away; and if they do not come out readily, force them with Galbanum, when they will divide into two swarms, as they will have two Kings, and may be separately hived.—When a stock decays, destroy the Master-Bee of one Hive, and unite two stocks under one King. If two swarms should fight, sprinkle the Hives with Honey boiled in Water, throw Dust on them, or the juice of sweet Herbs, and the battle will soon be ended.

When the Bees play round the mouth of the Hive, when you hear an extraordinary humming noise within it; or when the Drones are driven out by the Bees, you may conclude that the Combs are filled with Honey; but by no means take the Honey till they are full, least the Bees should unite to quit the Hives.

When you remark that the Master-bee leads his company out too frequently, clip his wings, and he will be sure to keep them at home.—Some people think, that rubbing the mouth of the Hive with Marjoram and the blades of Onions, or with Calve's-dung,

dung, will keep the Bees from straying.—In some countries there are three Honey-harvests in a year;—the end of May—the end of July—and the beginning of September;—but it is best to take the Combs only twice a year:—In May, and in August.



U S E F U L

F A M I L Y R E C E I P T S,

FOR THE PREPARATION OF

M E D I C I N E S,

AND CURE OF

COMMON DISORDERS.



To make White DIACHYLON PLAISTER.

BOIL a pound and a half of Lithrage, powdered very fine, in a quart of Water, and a quart of sweet Oil, till the whole be so mixed as to form a proper consistence for a plaister; if the Water be found insufficient, add a little more, that the medicine may appear quite white.

To make YELLOW BASILICON.

Let the following articles be well mixed over a slow fire: — Burgundy-pitch, Bees-wax, and yellow Refin,

Resin, a quarter of a pound of each: three quarters of an ounce of Venice Turpentine, and a quarter of a pint of sweet Oil.

To make FRIAR's BALSAM.

Put into a pint of rectified spirits of Wine, half an ounce of balsam of Tolu, a quarter of an ounce of Succotrine Aloes, one ounce of strained Storax, and one ounce and a half of Gum Benjamin. Let it stand till the Gums are dissolved, and the whole well digested, and then strain off the tincture.

To make TINCTURE of RHUBARB.

Steep the following ingredients, for three weeks or a month, in a pint of Brandy, or mountain Wine, and then strain off the liquor for use; viz. A quarter of an ounce of lesser Cardamum-seeds bruised, a drachm of Saffron, and one ounce of Turkey Rhubarb, cut in thin slices. A large spoonful or two may be taken for a dose, and occasionally repeated.

To make DAFFY's ELIXIR.

One ounce of Carraway-seeds, three ounces of Senna, two drachms of the best Rhubarb in powder, and four ounces of stoned Resins; steep them in a quart of Brandy for about a month, then strain off the liquor, which must be kept in a bottle stopped very close, to use when wanted.

To make OINTMENT of MARSH-
MALLOWS.

Of Linfeeds and Fenugreek-seeds, three ounces each, of Marshmallow-roots, half a pound; bruise the above, and boil them over a gentle fire half an hour, in a quart of Water; then put in two quarts of sweet Oil, and boil the whole till the Water is evaporated; next strain off the Oil, and add to the other articles two ounces of common Turpentine, half a pound of yellow Resin, and a pound of Beeswax; melting the whole together, and continually stirring it till the Ointment is cold, and then it is fit for use.

To make LAVENDER DROPS.

A pint and a half of Lavender-water, half a pint of Hungary-water, a drachm and a half of red Sanders powdered, a quarter of an ounce of Nutmegs, and the same of Cinnamon: let the above stand for a month, in a glass bottle stopped close, and then strain off the liquor.

To make LAVENDER WATER.

A pound and a half of fresh Lavender-flowers, put into a gallon of proof Melasses-spirits, and about five pints distilled off.

To make HUNGARY WATER.

A pound and a half of fresh Rosemary-tops, put into a gallon of proof Melasses-spirits, and about five pints distilled off.

To

To make HARTSHORN DRINK.

Two ounces of burnt Hartshorn, and two drachms of gum Arabic, must be boiled in three pints of Water, till it is reduced to a quart, and then the liquor strained off.

To make a dose of COOLING PHYSIC.

Put half an ounce of Manna, and an ounce of Glauber's Salts, into a little hot Water, which, when quite dissolved, is sufficient to be taken at once.

A C O U G H.—To cure it.

Barley-water four ounces; Syrup of Balsam and Oil of sweet Almonds, two ounces of each; spirits of Sal Volatile, 30 drops: the above must be shaken well together, and two large spoonfuls taken during the fit of coughing. Bleeding will be highly proper if the disorder does not yield to the above remedy.

D E A F N E S S.—To remove it.

Take an ounce of Oil of Almonds, and an ounce of liquid Opodeldock, and mix them perfectly; then having first syringed the Ears well with warm Milk and Oil, drop into each Ear a few drops of the above mixture every night at going to bed, and stop the ears close with Wool or Cotton, *Do this a Night if*

Wool or Cotton on your Ears

E A R,

E A R-A C H.—To cure it.

To cure this painful disorder, nothing is preferable to the smoke of Tobacco blown into the Ear.

G R E E N-W O U N D S.—To cure them.

Having first fomented them well, dress them daily with yellow Basilicon, spread on fine Lint.

I T C H.—To cure it.

Take two ounces of flour of Brimstone, two ounces of Sulphur Vivum, one ounce of powdered Cloves, and mix them all well with half a pound of Hog's-lard, with which anoint the affected parts every night for about three weeks, or till the disorder disappears, during all which time, the patient must never change his linen, and it is requisite that he should live very moderately, and take three doses of physic afterwards.

H E A R T-B U R N.—To cure it.

A tea-cup full of Camomoile-tea, or a small quantity of Chalk scraped into a glass of Water, are deemed effectual remedies.

Violent H E A D-A C H.—To cure it.

Bleed on the temples with Leeches, and take frequently about 40 drops of Tincture of Castor in a glass of Water. If this fails, take, for eight or ten days, on going to bed, a scruple of Pil: Rufi.

G R I P E S.—

*To cure the Ach or Mange in Dogs
Sulphur of Vine & White hellebore Root
an equal Quantity of each mixed wth Hogs
Lard or Butter unsalted
anoint the Dogs therewith*

G R I P E S.—To cure them.

A wine-glass of Daffy's Elixir is sometimes effectual; but if this fails, dry before the fire half a drachm of powdered Rhubarb, and add to it a little powder of Ginger, which being mixed together, serves for a single dose.

J A U N D I C E.—To cure it.

Twice or thrice in a day take three or four Pills, of moderate size, compounded as follows; viz. Sixteen drops of Oil of Anniseed, with half an ounce of Venice Soap. If the patient be costive, let him take in the morning, twice a week, half a drachm of Rhubarb.

P I L E S.—To cure them.

Make a mixture of half an ounce of flour of Brimstone, and an ounce and a half of lenitive Electuary, and take of it the size of a Nutmeg night and morning; and apply a little of the following ointment outwardly, viz. Two ounces of white Diachylon, and two ounces of sweet Oil, mixed up with half an ounce of Vinegar. Sometimes relief is found by applying Leeches on or near the Piles.

R H E U M A T I S M.—To cure it.

Sometimes bleeding is serviceable in this complaint; but the most approved remedy, is to take, on going to rest, a drachm of powder of gum Guaicum in a draught

draught of warm Ale, and be covered up with more bed-cloaths than you have been accustomed to.

G O U T.—To cure it.

When you retire to rest at night, take a tea-spoonful of volatile tincture of Guaiacum, regularly, in a glass of Water; drink plentifully of Sack-whey, and be covered up very warm. Walking, riding, and other exercise, is necessary, in the intervals of the fits, to prevent a return.

R A B B I T S.—To cure the Rot in them.

As this malady is occasioned by their eating Greens while the dew is on them; or, indeed, eating too much of any green meat; it may be cured by giving them plenty of Hay, or other dry food.

R A B B I T S.—To cure Madness in them.

This disorder is discovered by their rolling on their backs, or kicking and leaping in their hutches: it is occasioned by foulness of the blood, owing to the rankness of their food, and may be cured by their eating plentifully of Thistles.

The P I P in P O U L T R Y.—To cure it.

This disorder is occasioned by eating foul Meat, by drinking dirty Water, or the want of Water. It
is

known by a thin white scale on the tip of the tongue, which prevents the Fowl from eating; and it is cured by taking off the scale with your nail, and rubbing Salt upon the tongue.

To cure FOWLS of the RUP.

This complaint is a swelling on the rump, which disorders the Fowl prodigiously; and is observable by the feathers on the affected part standing out of their natural position. Pulling out the feathers, opening the fore, forcing out the core, and washing the part with Brine, or with Salt and Water, will effect the cure.

POULTRY.—To cure them of the FLUX.

Eating too great a quantity of moist food is the cause of this disorder: which may be cured by giving your Fowls Bran and Pease scalded together.

STOPPAGE in FOWLS.—To cure it.

This costiveness affects the Poultry to such a degree, that they are unable to walk. Its cure is effected by anointing the vents, and then feeding them with Corn, or small bits of Bread, soaked in Urine.

POULTRY.—To cure LICE in them.

When Fowls have no opportunity of shaking themselves among sand, ashes, &c. or have been used to foul feeding, they are subject to be much annoyed with Lice; which may be destroyed by washing them

them with warm Water, in which is infused a quantity of Pepper beaten very fine.

POULTRY.—To cure their fore Eyes.

An approved remedy for this disorder, is, to chew leaves of Ground-ivy in your mouth, squeeze out the Juice, and spit it into the affected part.

To prevent **HENS** eating their Eggs.

When you find a Hen addicted to this habit, place in the nest an artificial Egg made of Chalk, which she will frequently peck at; but finding that she cannot get what she wanted, she will decline the practice.

To cure **POULTRY** that are stung with venomous **INSECTS**.

The method is, to anoint them with Rue and Butter. They may be known to be afflicted with this disorder, by their swelling, and looking very heavy.



T H E
GENTLEMAN FARRIER;
O R
DIRECTIONS FOR THE
PURCHASE, MANAGEMENT, & CURE
O F
H O R S E S.

IN the purchase of a Horse, you should trust chiefly to your own judgment; for the gentry who make a livelihood by dealing in these noble and useful animals, are very little to be relied on.—Any thing above 14 hands high, and under 15 and a half, is esteemed a good size for a road Horse.

When the motions of a Horse please you, and you have an inclination to buy him, take him out some miles in uneven ground, observing if he proceeds freely without whip or spur, and if his paces are good. If he lifts his fore-feet pretty high; steps longer or shorter, as may be necessary; goes *wide* behind, and *near* before, and proceeds freely when you give him the rein, he is very likely to prove a good servant.

The age of a Horſe is judged of by his teeth ; but in this there are deceptions ; as the dealers ſometimes burn them with an Engraving-tool, to make the marks in old teeth appear like thoſe in young ones.—Be careful in obſerving a Horſe's eyes. The directions of an approved writer on this ſubject, are, to “ obſerve them “ in the light, and if in the firſt trial the pupil dilates “ largely, and contracts again as the Horſe is expoſed “ to a more clear Sun, you may conclude his eyes are “ good ; ſmall eyes are a bad ſign ; the colour often is “ the cauſe of a good or bad eye : the Hazel eye is “ beſt, becauſe the Horſe that has ſuch an eye is generally of a good colour ; whereas the Wall-eye is “ common to the ball'd Horſe, a colour not coveted, “ as they often have white, *ſoft hoofs*, and are frequently “ of a waſhy or lax conſtitution, which is never to be “ choſe for the road. A general maxim with me, is, “ if I ſee a Horſe empty himſelf often on the road, I “ infer he is no Horſe for a long journey, unleſs it is “ intended to make a ſkeleton of him.”—Obſerve, in the purchaſe of a Horſe, that his knees are not broken ; for if he is apt to fall, no merit can compenſate for that vice.

It is not always eaſily diſcovered when a Horſe's wind is broken ; for, if he be but ſlightly touched, a moderate gallop will occaſion his heaving, and make him cough : but the certain way to try him, is, to feed him plentifully with good Hay, and give him no Water for 24 hours : then let him drink as much as he pleaſe, and place him in a poſition with his head loweſt ; and if he is diſordered, it will evidently appear.

The following are deemed ſigns of a good Saddle-Horſe—the neck riſing in a ſemicircular form ; the fore-feet ſtanding even, and boldly forward ; thin ſhoulders, and a flat cheſt. A Horſe that cuts or goes amifs

amiss in thin shoes, will do so in all others; though this may be partly remedied by the care of the Smith. —To know a foundered or hot-footed Horse, survey him in the stable, and if he frequently changes his fore-feet, to ease them, you may conclude that he is disordered. If a Horse is a good trotter down hill, it may be depended on that he is so on all other ground.

A sound tough hoof, that will endure travelling on hard roads without heating, is a valuable property in a Horse, and will, in a great degree, supply the want of good shoulders; but if the hoofs are tender, and the shoulders heavy, it is most probable that he will frequently fall.

When on a journey, look often at your Horse's back, taking care that the saddle does not gall him; but if this should happen through neglect, and the back is inflamed, apply Vinegar, warm Urine, or salt Water, as coolers: though when the skin is broke in holes, from what is termed Warbles, Tincture of Myrrh, Aloes, and Spirits of Wine, in equal quantities, mixed with a little Oil of Turpentine, is esteemed proper to bathe it with occasionally. —A careful traveller will sometimes walk in favour of his Horse. The Scripture says, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

If your Horse has a navel-gall, or is so much injured as to oblige you to cut out the fit-fasts, the following is likely to effect a cure:—"Resin and common Turpentine, of each four ounces; Honey two ounces; Sheep's-suet three ounces: melt the Resin and Turpentine first, then add the Honey and Sheep's-suet; and lastly, stir in by degrees (and till the whole is almost cold) half an ounce of powdered French Verdigrease; and keep it for use: but if it is too stiff for Winter, you may add some Hog's-lard or fresh Butter to it."—It is proper rather to dissolve swellings than suppurate them, by Vinegar, salt

salt Water, or other cold repellent applications, or by boiled Turnips applied as a pultice.

MEDICINE proper to anoint Burns or Scalds.

Take ten or twelve ounces of Oil of Olives; Gum-elemy four ounces; Burgundy-pitch, Refin, and Bees-wax, eight ounces of each, and make an ointment of the whole:—Or, while the skin remains on, very strong Rum or Brandy, or spirits of Wine may be applied.

A second OINTMENT.

Bees-wax and fresh Butter, of each half a pound: twelve ounces of Oil of Olives: five ounces of *Lapis Calaminaris*, powdered very fine and well sifted: four ounces of Ointment of Elder. Let the hardest substances be melted first: and in the last place stir in the powder till the whole is of such a consistence, that it cannot sink through and settle.

Good food, careful dressing, proper bleeding, a roomy stall, and sufficient exercise, are great preventives of the swelling of a Horse's limbs.—Soft warm Water applied as often as you bait, is likewise good to prevent their swelling, or reduce them when swelled.

A full-sized Hunter will demand about the same feeding as a galloping Horse; that is, about a quart of Beans, half a Winchester bushel of Oats, mixed with three handfuls of Wheat, and divided into three equal feeds: but for a travelling Horse with a good appetite, the quantity is six quarts of clean Oats, and half a pint of split Beans, mixed with a handful of Wheat.

In travelling, it is requisite to take great care with respect to watering your Horse. In hot weather, when he

he perspires a great deal, you should let him drink frequently, but not a great quantity at once: Within two miles of the place you mean to stop at for the night, it will be proper to let him drink more freely, and trot him afterwards, that the liquor may be warmed within him, while the beast will grow cooler.—If you have not had an opportunity of giving him water on the road, do not permit the ostlers to lead him to Water, or wash him, (as is very common) but after he has stood half an hour in the stable, give him a proper quantity of Water made luke-warm.

If the legs of your Horse are swelled, and continue to be so, notwithstanding the advantages of a wide stall, clean dressing, good food, &c. it will be proper to give him the following purge:—Of common Aloes one ounce; of Species Hieræ Picræ three drachms; of Diagridium one drachm; of Diapente half an ounce; of Oil of Aniseed one hundred drops; and as much Treacle as will make it into a stiff ball, to be rolled in flour of Brimstone or Liquorice-powder, and given to the Horse in the usual way: work off the purge with warm Water and Oatmeal, as soon as it begins to take effect.

It will not be prudent to purge a lean Horse often; but when absolutely necessary, use the following.—One ounce and a half of Succotrine Aloes;—Extract of Cassia, one ounce;—Sena in powder, three drachms; Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, and Galengal-root powdered, each two drachms; mix, and with as much syrup of Roses solutive as is necessary, beat the whole into a stiff mass to be formed into two balls, which must be given the Horse in a morning, and washed down with warm Wine or Ale; but he must be kept from his meat half a day, at least, before he takes this purge, and if it does not operate you must not give him another.

The

The neglect of those who look after Horses, is the principal cause of the *Grease*, by suffering the scratches to increase to too great a degree.—The scratches in Horses bear some resemblance to kided heels in Men and Children; and are occasioned, principally by filth and carelessness.—The best method of cure is, first to wash the heels of the beast with warm Water, then to anoint the affected part with the following ointment, and turn him into your pasture-grounds.

Take of Flanders Oil, of Bays and Quicksilver, each half an ounce; of white Ointment two ounces: melt the white Ointment a little, then stir in the Oil of Bays, and then the Quicksilver, keeping the whole in motion, so that the Quicksilver will not sink to the bottom.

In most diseases incident to Horses, where there is not much of a Fever; the following *Cordial Ball*, is deemed good either to cure, or prevent the increase of the illness; and it must be given in the quantity of an ounce, in a morning before the Horse is watered or exercised. Take of Caraway-seed and Aniseed finely powdered, each one ounce; Flour of Brimstone, two ounces; Turmeric in fine powder, an ounce; greater Cardamum-seed, half an ounce; Saffron two drachms; Spanish-juice, dissolved in Hyssop-water, two ounces; Sugar-candy, four ounces; Oil of Aniseed, half an ounce, Liquorice-powder, one ounce and a half; Wheat-flour, enough to make the whole into a stiff paste: Keep it tied up in a bladder for use, having first well pounded the whole in a mortar.

Before you purchase a Horse, be careful to examine his feet; for it often happens either that they are gravelled on the road, or pricked by an ignorant Smith driving a nail to the quick, or too near a vein: When this is the case, the Gravel or Sand of the roads, works up the hole made by the nail, till the Horse is lamed.
—When

When the hoof of the Horse is greatly injured by Gravel, it becomes necessary for the Farrier to pare or scrape away great part of it, so that such hoof is seldom afterwards perfectly even.

The lameness of Horses, occasioned by the Gravel, is frequently supposed to arise from some other cause; as a strain in the back-sinew, shoulder, &c. and sometimes the Shoulder-slip is mistaken for the Gravel. In these cases the method is to try the hoof by squeezing it with a pair of pincers; and if the Horse draws away his foot, as being pained by the impression, you may reasonably suppose that he is gravelled.

In the next place, pay attention to the nail-holes, observing whether they are near the quick or otherwise; which will be different according to the formation of the Horse's hoof, as there are many high hoofs that have the quick, or end of the small blood-vessels, more distant from the edge of the hoof, than in other flat hoofs. The driving a nail, therefore, into a proper part of the horse's hoof, requires the utmost skill and judgment of an able Farrier.

The feet of some Horses are so remarkably tender, that it is not without difficulty they can bear the impression of the pincers, even when there is not any Gravel lodged near the quick of the foot: in which case the Farrier is to make less pressure than he would otherwise do.

The practitioners in Farriery say, that "When any extraneous matter happens to be lodged in any part of the Animal Machine, it should be dislodged and taken away as soon as possible." Agreeable to this rule, if gravelly matter gets up the nail-hole to the quick, remove it as soon as possible, and with as little loss of the hoof as can be contrived; for it is very wrong, in cases of Gravel, to pare and cut away the hoof, as is usually done by ignorant pretenders to Farriery.—If

too much of the hoof be cut away, the deficiency will be a long time before it is supplied, and, of course, more Gravel will be admitted, to fill up the former hole: so that the hoof should be pared off to the spot where there appears no farther blackness, or bad colour; and the following Balsam afterwards applied to the wound.

Take half an ounce of Balsam of Peru; Storax, three drachms; half an ounce of Gum Benjamin; six drachms of Choice Myrrh; three drachms of Succotrine Aloes; powder them all grossly, and having put them into a Gooseberry-bottle with a wide mouth, pour upon them one pint of rectified spirits of Wine, and having corked it slightly, set the bottle in sand, in an iron pot, over a moderate fire, and keep the spirits warm for twenty-four hours, frequently shaking the Tincture, that the Gums may be dissolved:—after this keep it stopped close, and decant it off, as it may be wanted for use. This Balsam is said to perform amazing cures on pricks or other wounds newly received; and is distinguished by the name of *Vervain's Balsam*.—Captain Burdon directs that this should be applied till the part affected is well:—The common direction is, to warm it, and dip a parcel of Tow or Lint in it; and thus to fasten it on the part that is cleared of the Gravel, Thorns, &c. and to renew it as it grows dry.

The following is recommended as a pultice for a hoof heated by Gravel.—Mallow and Marsh-mallow-leaves, of each four handfuls; of Pellitory of the Wall, two handfuls; four ounces of white Lilly-root, boiled by itself, and beaten to a pulp; one ounce of bruised Linseed, boiled in a pint of Water, till it comes to a jelly: keep the jelly of Linseed and the white Lilly-root by themselves; and when the other Herbs are well boiled, squeezed from the water, and beaten well, mix them all up warm together, stir in about ten ounces

ounces of fresh Hog's-lard, and put it by till wanted.

The above ought to be applied, when very warm, round the foot, after the wound has been dressed with the above-mentioned Balsam; and the application should be renewed as often as the foot may grow dry.

For a gravelled Horse, after having pared away sand, dirt, and blackness, dress the affected place with the following ointment:—Fresh Butter, a quarter of a pound; Resin and Burgundy-pitch, an ounce each; half an ounce of French Verdigrease, finely powdered; Bees-wax, an ounce and a half; Turpentine, two ounces.—Let the Butter be clarified, and after melting the hardest substances first, put in the rest, but the powdered verdigrease last: then stir the whole till it is almost cold, and the Ointment will be apt to be less sharp at the top than at the bottom.

Owners of Horses should be careful not to permit the Farriers to pare the hoof too freely, as great damage may arise by their so doing; and there is even a Law to punish Blacksmiths who shoe a Horse into the quick.

Horses are liable to a disorder called “A clap in the back finew,” which is occasioned thus:—“When a Horse over-reaches in his walk or trot, he is apt to strain the back-finew; or by getting his foot into a hole in the road. When he does this, and has a heavy weight upon him, he often catches himself so hastily upon stumbling, that he strains the back-finew or tendon behind his fore-leg.”

The ill consequence arising from the above-mentioned accident, is cured by applying the following medicine:—Bole Armoniac, four ounces, and the whites of ten Eggs, to which add as much strong Wine Vinegar as will make the whole into a stiff pul-tice; then wash and bathe the leg well with warm

Water, and wipe it dry with a tender hand ; after which spread the pultice on a thin leather, and apply it all along the sinew and part affected.

If you ride a valuable Horse a journey, and he should get a shoulder-slip, or a strain in his back-sinew, do not force him on the road, but leave him in the care of an honest Farmer, to be cured as in the directions above-mentioned.

Captain Burdon, in his account of the shoulder-slip, and back-sinew, says—" If in the back-sinew, he will lift his toe off the ground and step short, though downright lame ; but if in his shoulder, he will drag his toe as he walks."—The following is described as a proper

Dressing for a Shoulder-slip.

Two ounces of Oil of Turpentine ; Oil of Swallows and Petroleum, half an ounce of each ; mix them well : Let it be well rubbed in, and the Horse stired a little after it is applied, to prevent his being restless from its warmth.

Wind-galls are most readily cured by turning the beast out to grass, or by the following medicine.—Lees of strong Wine, or Wine Vinegar, half a pint ; add to it one pound of common Bole-Armoniac, and put to them the whites of six Eggs ; beat all together, till it becomes a thick pultice, and apply it fresh as often as it becomes dry.—Rest is one great matter towards the cure of strains : Colds are often cured by bleeding in the thigh-vein.

For wounds on the eye, use the following composition :—Grey Lapis-Calaminaris, powdered fine, half an ounce ; Lapis-Tutia, two drachms ; white Vitriol, calcined or burnt, one drachm and a half ; French Verdigrease, a scruple : make all these into a fine powder, and having mixed them well with an ounce of fresh Butter, lay the composition by till wanted.

War-

Warbles are cured by the following medicine.— Spirit of Wine and Oil of Turpentine, of each half an ounce; Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, of each two drachms: Let these be well mixed, and bathe the affected places morning and evening, and, if the remedy be applied in time, it will prevent the warbles becoming Sit-fasts, as they are usually called.

When by catching cold, bad food, or other causes, a Horse purges on his journey, the following drink is recommended as effectual to warm the bowels.— Boil an ounce of Venice Treacle in a quart of stale Beer till a third is consumed; then add half an ounce of the true Armenian-bole in powder; and adding two ounces of common Treacle, to make it more palatable, give it the Horse in one dose, which should be repeated as often as may appear necessary; but if the disorder should not yield to this medicine, add to it half a gill of strong Cinnamon Water, and a hundred drops of Liquid Laudanum; but in case you give this addition, the Horse should rest some time from his journey.

THE
COMPENDIOUS
GARDENER
AND
HUSBANDMAN:
OR
OBSERVATIONS
RELATING TO
Gardening, Husbandry, &c.



THE situation of gardens should be open to the South, or South-East, having the North defended by high trees, and by the dwelling-house. Trees of large size break the fierce wind, which, in Spring or Winter, would be highly pernicious to the more delicate flowers or plants.

The quality of your ground should be an object of prime consideration, as it is less expensive to raise a good crop on rich ground, than to get even a moderate crop on a ground that is naturally bad.—You should consider whether the soil be moist, light, dry, or strong ;

strong ; what trees, &c. are proper to plant on each ; and how to intermix soils with each other, so as to produce the prime kind of fruit. Trees growing on moist ground will bear large fruit, but not so pleasant to the taste as if they stood in a dry land : the difference of which may be experienced as the seasons are more or less wet.

Lands that are fit for orchards, are such as have produced plentiful crops of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Beans, or Pease.—Grounds that are extremely wet and cold, or immoderately hot and dry, are equally improper for orchards.

When you plant trees in moist ground, be careful to heighten it, and not dig your holes too deep : observe likewise, before you plant your trees, that you cut those roots that shoot downwards, particularly the pin-roots ; otherwise you must put bushes underneath them, that the Water may go off, so that the root strike not too deep into the cold ground.

A method to insure a plentiful Crop of FRUIT in an ORCHARD.

If your habitation be near heathy ground, provide yourself, in the Summer-time, with four or five hundred dry Turfs ; if not, get a proper quantity of Fern, Hay, or Straw, moderately damp, and when the wind blows from the East or North-East, (which are the blighting quarters) lay either your Muck or Turf in different places, set it on fire, and the wind will carry the smoke over all your orchard. This practice being continued till the wind changes to the West, will kill Caterpillars, Flies, and such other vermin as are brought by the blighting winds.—Wall-fruit may likewise be preserved from early frosts by the same method.—A strict observance
of

of these rules will afford plenty in a time of scarcity.

It is observed, in Blith's Husbandry, that boggy lands, being first drained deep, and planted with Willow, Sallow, and such kind of trees, have been, in a few years, made worth £.5 an acre, though originally not worth more than two shillings.—It is likewise said, that, at fifty years growth, a hundred Ashen trees have been sold for £.500, within the life-time of the first planter:—Also, that Plumbs, Cherries, and other fruit-trees, being covered with rough cloth, and often made wet during the hot weather, the fruit will be so far kept back, as to be fit for gathering when there is none to be had in other gardens.

Disappointments from mistakes in planting, arise from three causes:—First, using the inferior, instead of the best sorts of plants: Secondly, mismanagement and ill culture after planting; and thirdly, bad seasons.

As preventives against these inconveniencies, it will be proper, in the first place, to chuse an honest gardener, one who has skill to distinguish the difference of fruit-trees, and to know the several sorts which are frequently called by the same name; adopting the sort to the nature of your soil and exposure.—The gardener should understand the temper of the soil, and be acquainted with the aspect, height, and extent of the wall, in order to supply the plantation with such trees as are proper for it.

With regard to the second article, viz. "Mismanagement, and ill culture after planting," be careful not to plant against old walls, where other trees have died the preceding year; for, in such places, you will seldom have any success: Or, if your wall be new, yet, if the earth your tree is planted in be improper, your fruit will not come to a good size, nor will

will it be perfect in taste. To prevent this, let your earth be deep and wide, and your trees planted and headed in proper time; the borders kept clean from weeds, and the trees properly watered during the hot weather:—prime them well, and pick and look after them carefully if you expect a crop.—Plant neither Pease, Beans, nor Flowers near the roots of your trees, least they should suck away the nourishment, and injure them, as would infallibly be the case.

With respect to the seasons, it must be expected that a variation in these will occasion a difference in your fruit, sometimes producing it small, sometimes watry, &c. notwithstanding all your care in planting and grafting it; so that you would scarcely conceive that the same tree should produce such various fruit in different seasons: what then must those expect, who plant their trees, such as Peaches, Apricots, Pears, &c. without regard to the aspect of their wall?—Regard should be had not to plant dwarf-trees against a wall, for they are not apt to grow to perfection in this situation.

The knowledge of the nature of the various soils and exposures, and what are the best methods to attemper them to the several kinds of trees that are to be planted in those soils, is very requisite for a gardener, who should be a man of a middle age, active, experienced, honest, and of more than a moderate capacity.

If the soil of your gardens be of a strong and cold nature, they should be exposed to the South: if the earth be hot and light, an Eastern exposure is deemed preferable to any other. For fruit that is intended for baking, a Northern aspect is deemed good: but, as all exposures have their conveniencies and inconveniencies, the judgment of the gardener must be exerted to adapt the several trees to their soil and situation.—Pliny advises, that, in hot weather, Cray-fish
L
should

should be burnt under the vines in various parts of the garden: but this will hardly be adopted in England, where Cray-fish are of full as much value as vines.

Way to prevent HARES, RABBITS, &c,
from peeling off the BARK of
YOUNG TREES.

Provide a quantity of Grease, put it over the fire, and boil it with Tar, stirring in the latter till they are well mixed; then take a brush, and rub the mixture over the body of your tree, higher than the reach of the animals. This should be done in the month of November, as it is in the Winter-time only that animals are obliged, through hunger, to feed on the bark of your trees.

Preventive remedy against MISTS and FOGS.

At the four corners of your garden, or in the middle of it, hang up the feathers of an Eagle: or burn heaps of Shrubs, Weeds, or Chaff; and you will find them operate towards the dispersing Mists or Fogs.

Pieces of Iron, or Horse-shoes hung on your trees, are deemed efficacious against Thunder, Lightning, or Blasts.—The effects of Frosts are prevented by smoaking Goat's or Cow's-dung, or Chaff, in your garden:—Likewise a large Smoke made of Cow-dung, flying over your garden, is said to be good against the effects of Rust or Vermin.

Short OBSERVATIONS and DIRECTIONS respecting GARDENING, for every MONTH in the YEAR.

J A N U A R Y.

The cold weather in this month will prevent much work being done in the garden: but you may observe the following directions: — Mix Sheep's-dung with Earth, and put it to rot together, as a layer for your flowers; — Trench such ground as you shall have occasion to dig up in the Spring: — lay Dung of various kinds where it is wanted, particularly under fine Mould, then mixing and screening them together. — Set Quicksets; prune and lop Trees; gather Scions, for grafting; and transplant such Fruit-trees as there may be occasion to remove.

F E B R U A R Y.

If the seeds which you have set in September, for Cabbages, should have been destroyed by the Frost, make a hot-bed for the reception of fresh seed, according to the following direction: Dig a trench two feet deep, in the warmest part of your garden, and defended from the East and North-East winds: put in Horse-dung or litter, and tread it close, over which lay rich Earth, of the depth of six or seven inches; let this earth be sifted pretty fine, and sow

your seed. In these kinds of beds you may sow Purslain, Musk-melon, or Cucumber-seeds; but they must be defended from the cold of the nights, by Mats or Straw.—You may now remove the grafts of former seasons.—Sow Beans and Pease, the rows at a foot or 14 inches distant from each other.—Plant slips of Gooseberries and Currants:—drain your garden and orchard of wet, occasioned by rain, or melted snow, settled at the roots of trees.—This is likewise the season for pruning your Vines and other Wall-fruit-trees, before the buds swell: but in nailing the branches of the trees, be very careful that they are not over-strained, as that would hinder the circulation of the sap.

M A R C H.

Cover the roots of such trees as have been bare since Autumn: plant trees that remain unset, and dung your orchard well.—Sow Parsnips, Carrots, Turnips for seed, and Parsley-feed.—Set more Pease and Beans, as also Leeks and Onions.—Take the litter from your Asparagus-bed, and having stirred or dug it a little, sift some good Earth upon it:—or this is a proper season to make a new bed.—Short-stalked Cabbage-plants should now be set on the borders of your Carrot or Parsley-grounds, at the distance of a yard between stalk and stalk. During almost all this month, you may prune grafts of the last year's growth, cut off the tops of such stalks as are budded, and continue to graft.

A P R I L.

Set slips of Lavender, Thyme, Rosemary, Artichokes, &c. and plant French-beans.—Remove your tender

tender shrubs, and slip them, after a few gentle showers. In this month you should likewise sow Mary-golds, Hyssop, Lettuce, Parslain, Winter-Savoury, Radishes, Marjoram, Thyme, Scurvy-Grass, Carnations, &c.

M A Y.

In this month you should begin to graft, as fast as you find your buds are ready, which should be taken off the middle of your sprout. Things raised in hot-houses must now be brought out, and transplanted into boxes, in which you have put a mixture of light rubbish, rotten Cow-dung, and fine fresh Earth. Having set your plants therein, water them, and put them out in the Sun; but first make a hole at the bottom of your boxes, to let the water through.

J U N E.

Sow Lettuce, Radish, Chervil, and other articles proper for fallads.—Inoculate Wall-fruit-trees, Pears, Apple-trees, &c.—Cut off superfluous branches from your vines, and stop the joints.—Put plenty of rotten Fern about the stems of trees that are newly planted, and water them well. In this month, about the full of the Moon, you should gather herbs, to keep for Winter use.

J U L Y.

During this month your newly-planted trees and layers should be frequently watered.—Peaches and Apricots should be pruned, the best shoots being left in a good position.—Lay Myrtles, Jessamines, &c. and

and slip Stocks, flowers and plants. After Rains, clip Box that has grown irregular; and let herbs that are past their season, run to seed. — Towards the end of the month, sow Anemony-seeds in fine sifted earth, either in boxes or beds; and move your Bed Off-sets, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, Tulips, &c.

AUGUST.

If you inoculate this month, it should be in the beginning of it. — Pluck up Suckers from the roots, and cut off all superfluous branches, and shoots of the second year. — Pull up ripe Onions, Garlick, &c. — Gather such seeds as are ripe, and clip herbs, for Winter use, before the full of the Moon. — Make Cyder and Perry; and gather the seeds of Shrubs. — Transplant Lettuce for Winter use. — Sow Carrots, Parsnips, Spinach, Corn-Sallad, Marygolds, Lettuce, Onions, Endive, &c. Likewise Columbines, Scurvy-Grass, Larkspur, Angelica, Holyhocks, Fox-Gloves, and such plants as stand the Winter. — Sow also Cabbages and Cauliflowers for Winter plants.

SEPTEMBER.

During most part of this month, you may continue to sow Spinage, Radish, Lettuce, and Winter-herbs. — Transplant Asparagus-roots, Artichokes, Strawberries, and a variety of eating and physical herbs. — About Michaelmas, when the weather commonly changes, chuse a fine day to remove your favourite plants into the green-house. As the cold increases, select such plants as will not bear the house, and set them, in a Southern aspect, two or three inches below the surface of the earth, covering them with

with Hay during the night ; but uncovering them when warm showers fall, and in fine Sunny days.— Such Fruit as is now ripe, must be gathered when the weather is dry.

O C T O B E R.

Genoa Lettuce may be sown this month, and, if taken proper care of, will afford a good fallad for the Winter: but during hard weather, they should be covered with Bell-glasses. This is the proper season for setting of Fruit-stones, which should be placed, with the pointed end uppermost, three inches deep in the ground, and covered with Straw. It is not yet too late to sow Welch Onions, on warm borders.

N O V E M B E R.

This is the time for taking up Potatoes for Winter use —Now you should plant trees for standards and walls, and trench and prepare your ground for Artichokes. Gather, and lay in your cellars, Parsnips, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, and Cauliflowers, for seed, to be transplanted in the Spring.

D E C E M B E R.

This is the best time for setting Beans and Pease, for early Summer crops. You should now, likewise, prune Vines and Stocks, Wall-fruit-trees, and standard trees for grafting.

There is no part of gardening that requires more skill than grafting, which consists in the judicious transplanting or transposing a Twig, Scion, Bud or
Leaf,

Leaf, from one tree to another, so that it grows as a part of the tree into which it is grafted.

Directions for GRAFTING in the Cleft.

Having sawed or cut off the top of the Stock, very smooth, take a sharp knife, and cut two gashes in it; then with small wedges, sharpened according to the size of the graft, being thrust in, raise the Bark of the Stock; and put in the graft, sharpened exactly as the wedge; then close it hard with your hand, and bind tight round it a mixture of Horse-dung and Clay. Cherries, Apples, Plumbs, Pears, and Fruit-trees in general, may be grafted in this manner. It is common to graft Apple-tree Scions on the Stocks of Crab-trees.



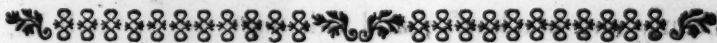
BLACK INK: A RECEIPT TO MAKE IT.

Take half a pound of green Copperas, clean and rocky; half a pound of Gum-Arabic, bright and clear; two ounces of Roch-Allum; One pound and a half of fresh blue Galls of Aleppo, bruised pretty small; to all which add six quarts of Rain-Water, or if that cannot be got, of River-Water:—let all these stand together in an earthen or stone pot, or a stone bottle, with a neck as narrow as to exclude the dust.—Shake your vessel once a day, and stir it well also, once in twenty-four hours, and in about a month

month your Ink will be fit for use; and will become the better the longer you keep it.

To make a Quart of BLACK INK.

To two ounces of Copperas, four ounces of Galls, and two ounces of Gum, if you add one quart of Water, and mix and stir it as above directed, your Ink will be good.—Your Ink may be made better and stronger, by using Water thus prepared, viz. Oak-Saw-dust, or small chips of Oak, with the green peeling of Walnuts, when almost ripe, soaked in Rain-Water for a fortnight, stirred about often, and then strained off.



R E D I N K.

A RECEIPT TO MAKE IT.

Put a quarter of a pound of Ground-Brazil-wood into three pints of stale Beer: let them simmer together about an hour, strain off the liquor through a flannel, bottle it up carefully, and put it by for use.

In its Preparation add some Alum to it

A N O T H E R.

Dissolve half an ounce of Gum Arabic, or Gum-Senega, in half a pint of Water; then take a small
M gallipot,

gallipot, put into it a pennyworth of Vermillion, and pour some of the Gum-water to it; stir it well, and mix it with a hair-pencil, till it is of a proper consistency; then let it settle till the following day, when it should be stirred with the pencil, and it will be fit for use. This is deemed a curious red, but it does not flow from the pen so freely as that made according to the above receipt. — In like manner yellow, purple, blue and green Ink may be made.



*Receipt to keep Ink from Freezing
or Moulding.*

Severe Frosts will destroy Ink, by robbing it of its beauty and blackness; and Ink once frozen, will be, ever afterwards, unfit for use. The best preventive remedy is, to let fall into your ink a few drops of Brandy, or other spirits, which will keep it from freezing, unless the Winter be more severe than common in England. A little Salt put into your Ink, will prevent its growing mouldy.



ENGLISH COFFEE,
M A D E O F W H E A T.

Roast Wheat in the same manner that Coffee is roasted; and use it in the same way; it will prove quite as wholesome; and, by use, full as agreeable.

T H E

T H E
SHEPHERD'S BAROMETER,

O R

Certain Rules to judge of the

W E A T H E R.



W H E N the Sun rises with a very red aspect,
it is a sign that rain and wind will soon fol-
low; and this corresponds, in some degree, with the
following ancient rule:

*If Red the Sun begin his race,
Be sure that Rain will fall apace.*

When the Sun rises in a cloud, and this cloud de-
creases fast, you may conclude that a fair day will fol-

M 2

low.

low. This agrees with the following observation of the great naturalist, Pliny: "If the clouds are driven away at Sun-rising, and retire to the West, it is a sign of fair weather." We have an old proverb on the weather, which may demand our attention; viz. "A red evening and a grey morning set the Pilgrim a walking"

Fair weather for some days, is denoted by the appearance of little round clouds in the evening, like dappled grey, especially if the wind blow from the North.

It is an observation of Lord Bacon's, that, "If the clouds appear white, and fly to the North-West, we have generally several days of fine weather." One of our English Poets says,

*If woolly Fleeces spread the Heav'nly
way,
Be sure no Rain disturbs the Summer
day.*

To the same purpose Pliny remarks, that "If the Sun be surrounded with an Iris, or circle of white clouds, and they equally fly away, 'tis a sign of fair weather." The following proverb is generally verified:

*In the decay of the Moon
A cloudy Morning bodes a fair After-
noon.*

Big clouds, which have the appearance of Rocks, &c. generally forebode heavy showers: This observation,

vation, which seldom fails, is thus expressed in an old Kalendar:

*When clouds appear like Rocks and
Towers,
The Earth's refresh'd by frequent Show-
ers.*

However, the Shepherd who is the author of this Barometer, not resting his credit on the remarks of those who have gone before him, has drawn his observations from nature, and the experience of many years: and they are as follows.

When the wind falls, the clouds increase, and the weather is hazy, you may rely on it that it will soon rain, and that a considerable quantity will fall: on the contrary, when large clouds rise high in the atmosphere, decrease in bulk, and break away, there can be no doubt but fair and pleasant weather will ensue.

In Summer-evenings, when large black clouds appear to portend a great deal of rain, they are frequently dissolved into dews before morning, when plenty of mist descends, and a fine day follows.

Nothing is a more certain prognostic of fine weather, than mists rising in low grounds, and soon dispersing; but when they rise slow and heavily, and remain visible some time on the tops of the hills, they are soon condensed and descend into rain; which, however, seldom lasts any considerable time.

Fair weather may be expected from a mist before Sun-rising, and when the Moon is nearly at full. When mists arise in the old Moon, there is generally rain in the new; and when they appear during

a new moon, rain may be looked for in its decline.

Our shepherd says that, during nine years, he has observed that there is as much South-West as North-East wind: that the former generally brings wind and rain, and the latter wind and fair weather:—The consequence is, that the number of wet and dry years are equal.

When the wind gets about to the North-East, and continues in that quarter three days, and no rain falls in that time, it is generally fair for nine or ten days, during which the wind remains as before; after which the wind comes about to the South, and is succeeded by rain.

When the wind changes from South to the North-East, while it rains, and remains steady at the North-East for two days without any rain, it usually stays in that quarter for two months, and sometimes longer.

When the wind has been Northerly during two months, and then changes to the South, a few fine days may be expected. If it continues five or six days at South, rain will follow; yet if it changes again to the North, dry weather will certainly ensue.

When there has been a great quantity of rain with the wind at South, and this is succeeded by six or seven days of fair weather, a very dry time may be expected.

When the wind is continually shifting from North to South, and back again, once in two or three days, sometimes with and sometimes without rain, it is a sign of its afterwards fixing at the South or South-West for several weeks.

One or two fair days may be always expected after the North-wind has cleared the air.

Thunder and rain may be almost immediately expected, in Summer or Autumn, when the wind having
been

been Southerly two or three days, the weather is unusually hot, and the clouds rise one above another with white tops like the battlements of a tower, and appear joined together, and black on the hills. — A sudden shower may be expected when you see two heavy clouds approaching, in opposite directions.

When clouds are observed driving, at Sun-set, from whatever quarter they come, you may expect that a tempest will ensue; and if clouds are seen floating in a serene sky, wind may be expected; and also rain, if they arise from the South.

Very sudden and hasty rains are seldom lasting: but when rain is violent, you may conclude that it will be of short duration. When the air grows thick, and the Sun, Moon and Stars are but dimly seen, it is to be supposed that the rain will last at least six hours.

Dusky clouds, that move slowly, are generally loaded with hail: if the clouds appear yellow, the hail is small; if of a blue cast, it will be large.

When it begins to rain an hour or two after Sun-rising, it is commonly wet for the rest of the day; unless the rainbow be visible a little before the rain begins, in which case it is generally of a short continuance.—When the rain begins an hour or two before the rising of the Sun, it commonly proves fine weather before noon, and continues so during the remainder of the day.

When a rain begins with a strong South wind, which continues for two or three hours, the wind then falling, and the rain continuing, it is probable that this rain will continue for ten or twelve hours, unless it should be carried off by a strong North wind; but these kinds of rain are the least frequent of any in our climate.

ON THE SEASONS.

WHEN the Spring is remarkably dry, the following Winter is commonly as remarkably wet; and great rains in the Winter are the usual fore-runners of a dry Autumn.

When it is warm and moist weather in October and November, the months of January and February following are, for the most part, very cold and frosty: On the contrary, when frost and snow come in October and November, then the weather will be moderate in January and February.

When the season is wet from about the tenth of February to the tenth of March, it generally happens that a great deal of rain falls in the following Spring and Summer.

